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ABSTRACT

This report presents a statistical overview of trends in the development of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). An introductory chapter reviews the history of HBCUs and discusses the current status in terms of enrollment, degrees conferred, staff, salaries, and finances. Nine text figures and 54 summary tables provide detailed data organized into the same categories. Supplemental information is given for all public and private institutions to allow comparative evaluations with all institutions. The report finds that: (1) as a group, HBCUs entered a period of growth during the late 1980s, with some of the increase due to a larger proportion of black students choosing HBCUs; (2) over the 1976-1994 period the student racial/ethnic mix became more diversified, especially for degree recipients; (3) the number of degrees conferred has also risen since 1990, due mainly to increased enrollments; (4) financial and faculty resources at public HBCUs are stronger than those at private institutions; (6) faculty salaries at all HBCUs have increased at about the same rate as at all institutions, but nevertheless remain at a lower level than institutions of higher education in general; (7) educational expenditures at all HBCUs have increased, but at a lesser rate than at comparable institutions. Appendixes include a guide to the sources used and the comparability of data, information on methodology, and a glossary. (CH)

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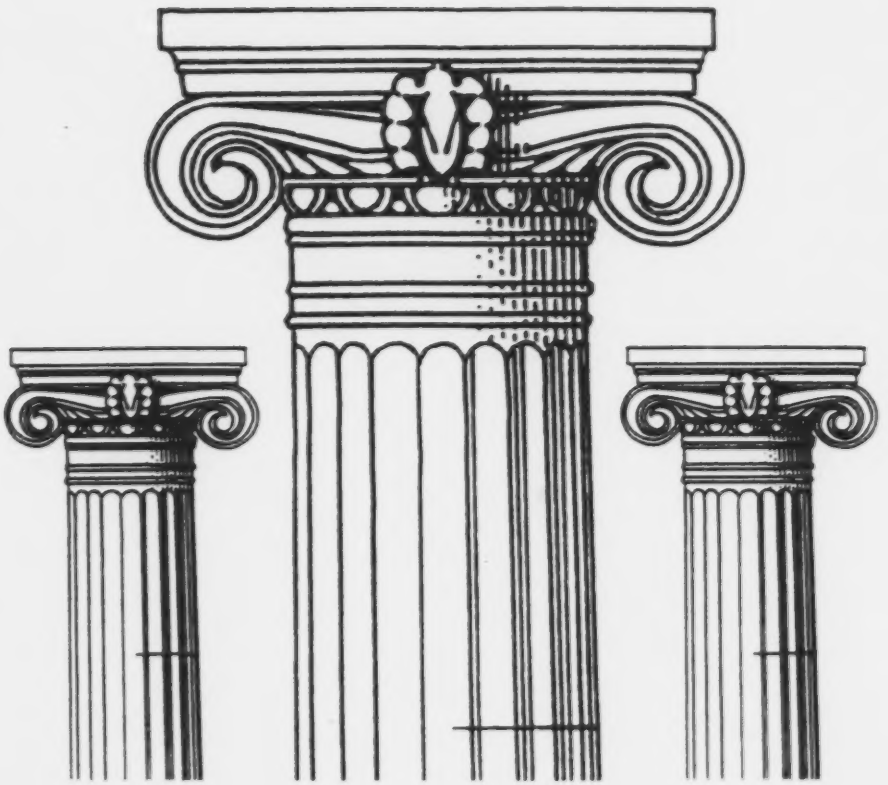

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Foreword

The purpose of this report is to provide a compilation of statistical information covering recent trends in the development of historically black colleges and universities. The data for *Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1994* draws on the results of the "Higher Education General Information Survey" and "Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System" programs carried out by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The publication contains information on a variety of education statistics, including enrollment, degrees conferred, staff, faculty salaries, revenues, and expenditures. Supplemental information on all public and private colleges provides background for evaluating conditions in historically black colleges and universities.

This publication may be viewed as an update of our previous reports on historically black institutions and traditionally black institutions. However, the scope of institutions included in the historically black colleges and universities designation is slightly different than the list used for the traditionally black institutions reports.

Past NCES reports on black colleges proved to be of interest and value to education researchers and administrators, government officials, the media, the business community, and the general public.

We welcome comments and suggestions to improve future editions.

Jeanne E. Griffith,
Associate Commissioner
National Center for Education Statistics
July 1996

Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed in one way or another to the development of *Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1994*. Foremost among these contributors is Charlene Hoffman, who served as project manager and designed the tabulations used in the report. Thomas D. Snyder, Program Director of Annual Reports, was responsible for the analytical text and conceptual design of the report. Celestine Davis prepared materials dealing with enrollment and provided statistical support of all phases of the production. Bill Sonnenberg was responsible for the historical background on the institutions and also prepared materials dealing with staff data. Claire Geddes and Debra Gerald reviewed the entire manuscript. The report was prepared under the general direction of Jeanne E. Griffith, Associate Commissioner for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

Several individuals outside the Center also expended large amounts of time and effort on *Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1994*. Robert Craig of Pinkerton Computer Consultants, Inc., provided computer support. In the Office of Educational Research and Improvement Phil Carr designed the cover. Jerry Fairbanks of the U.S. Government Printing Office managed the typesetting.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1976 to 1994 has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. We wish to thank them for their time and expert advice. In the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Patricia Q. Brown, Mary Frase, Dr. Vance Grant, and Celeste A. Loar reviewed the entire manuscript. Marion Hooker (White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities), Susan Hill (National Science Foundation), and Hugh Fordyce (United Negro College Fund) also reviewed the entire document. The technical review was done by Mike Cohen of the National Center for Education Statistics. Agency reviews were conducted by the Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, U.S. Department of Education.

Executive Summary

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) are institutions established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans. This statistical overview covers the development of HBCUs over the past 19 years.

How many students attend HBCUs?

In 1994, about 280,000 students attended the 103 HBCUs. Overall, enrollment at HBCUs rose by 26 percent between 1976 and 1994, but virtually all of the increase occurred between 1986 and 1994. The 1976 to 1994 increase at HBCUs is slightly smaller than the 30 percent increase that occurred at all higher education institutions. Compared to other higher education students, a larger proportion of the students at HBCUs enroll in 4-year and in private institutions.

Has the proportion of black students enrolling at HBCUs changed?

The increase in black enrollment (21 percent) at HBCUs, between 1976 and 1994, lagged behind the 40 percent rise in black enrollment at other colleges. As a result of the long-term growth in black enrollment at non-HBCU institutions, the proportion of black students enrolling at HBCUs dipped from 18.4 percent in 1976 to 15.9 percent in 1994. At the same time, more students from other racial/ethnic groups attended HBCUs.

What proportion of blacks earn their degrees from HBCUs?

Although relatively few associate degrees are conferred by HBCUs, about 28 percent of black bachelor's degree recipients received their degrees from HBCUs in 1993–94. This compares with 15 percent of black master's degree recipients, 9 percent of black doctor's degree recipients, and 16 percent of black first-professional degree recipients.

What changes have there been in the number of degrees awarded by HBCUs?

The number of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 16 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94 and 27 percent at other colleges. The proportion of all bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs dropped from 2.6 percent to 2.3 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94.

The number of master's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 23 percent from 1976–77 to 1993–94. The number of degrees fell more rapidly (31 percent) for men than for women (11 percent).

The number of doctor's degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 223 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94. About 46 percent of all doctor's degrees awarded by HBCUs were in the field of education compared to an average of 16 percent at all institutions of higher education.

How many people work at HBCUs?

In 1993, about 52,200 persons were employed by HBCUs and about 34 percent of them were faculty, almost the same proportion as at all colleges and universities. HBCUs differed from other colleges in employing a lower proportion of instructional and research assistants and a higher proportion of service and maintenance personnel.

Do faculty salaries at HBCUs differ from those at other institutions?

Increases in faculty salaries at HBCUs generally kept pace with those at other colleges, though salaries at HBCUs remained somewhat lower. In 1994–95, female faculty at HBCUs earned 86 percent of the average for all female faculty compared to male HBCU faculty who earned 79 percent of the average for all male faculty. Within HBCUs, men's salaries averaged 12 percent higher than women's salaries, compared to a 24 percent difference for all institutions.

Are financial resources for HBCUs lower than those available at other institutions?

Expenditures at public HBCUs are lower than those at other public institutions. In 1993–94, educational and general expenditure per student at HBCUs was $9,782, or about 88 percent of the average for all public colleges and universities.

In 1976–77, private HBCUs spent 5 percent more per student than all private colleges and universities. By 1993–94 the gap had reversed because of the relatively slow rate of growth in private HBCU expenditures, and private HBCUs spent about 14 percent less per student than all private colleges and universities.

What is the overall condition of HBCUs?

After a decade of stable enrollments prior to 1986, enrollments at HBCUs rose rapidly between 1988 and 1992. There was little change in enrollments at HBCUs between 1992 and 1994. The proportion of black students choosing to attend HBCUs in 1994 was slightly lower than in 1988. Degrees conferred by HBCUs have been rising at all levels, mainly because of the rising enrollment levels during the late 1980s.

The financial and faculty salary picture at the HBCUs generally looks less robust than at other institutions, especially at private HBCUs. Some private HBCUs show difficulty in maintaining enrollments, funding, and staff resources comparable to other private institutions.

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Introduction

This report is a statistical overview of the development of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) over the past 19 years. Historically black colleges and universities are institutions established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was the education of black Americans.[1] The first section of this report reviews the historical context of black colleges. This section is followed by the analysis of recent statistical trends. The goal of this report is to present data that provide current information about the role of HBCUs in the American higher education system.

This report includes summary enrollment, degree, staff, and finance tabulations on all HBCUs, in addition to institutional-level tabulations for each HBCU. The summary tables are constructed to provide context to the development of HBCUs by comparing their experience to that of higher education institutions in general.

The racial/ethnic data enable a detailed examination of the HBCU role in the education of black students as well as their expanding mission of providing education to students from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds. The institutional and state-level statistics are designed to assist HBCUs in comparing their own experience to that of other HBCUs in the country and in their state. A trend table on enrollment at the institutional level examines some important developments at specific black colleges and universities.

> *"Historically black colleges and universities have contributed significantly to the effort to attain equal opportunity through postsecondary education for black, low income, and educationally disadvantaged Americans."*

With these words, in 1965 Congress introduced its institutional aid program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), 20 USC 1060. Since then, this Act has provided for additional funding to support a small cadre of institutions of higher education which persevered through decades of segregation and neglect to provide higher education to minority students who may not have been able to attend college otherwise.

Congress noted emphatically in the findings section of the Act, that "the current state of black colleges and universities is partly attributable to the discriminatory action of the States and the Federal Government." This publication seeks to provide current information on the state of these institutions.

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Executive Order 12232, which established a federal program to overcome the effects of discriminatory treatment and to strengthen and expand the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education. Executive Orders were issued by President Ronald Reagan (Executive Order 12320) and President George Bush (Executive Order 12677). As a part of Executive Order 12677, President George Bush underscored the importance of HBCUs to the nation when he established a Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities within the Department of Education. On November 1, 1993, President William Clinton signed Executive Order 12876 in order to advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education, and to increase opportunities to participate in and benefit from federal programs.

Early History

The history of black colleges and universities is a unique chapter in the development of American education. Although most HBCUs are 4-year institutions in the Southern region of the United States, they represent the diversity of higher education institutions. HBCUs encompass a variety of institution types including public and private; single-sex and coed; predominately black and predominately white; 2-year and 4-year colleges, research universities, professional schools, as well as small liberal arts colleges.

The story of HBCUs began prior to the Civil War. The earliest of these colleges was formed during the 1830s (Cheyney University of Pennsylvania) to counter the prevailing practice of limiting or prohibiting altogether the education of blacks, most of whom were still slaves.[2] Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Wilberforce College in Ohio were

[1] For details, see "Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities," 20 USC 1061(2).

[2] *The Traditionally Black Institutions of Higher Education, 1860 to 1982*, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

the only two black schools established in the 1850s by blacks in their effort toward self-education. However, it was not until after the Civil War that the federal government (through the Freedmen's Bureau), the black community, and various philanthropic organizations began intensive, organized efforts to educate the former slaves. Many of the schools founded during this period were primarily religious schools such as Edward Waters College in Florida, Fisk University in Tennessee, and Talladega College in Alabama. (See table 8, noting the chronology of the founding of these schools.) Public support, aside from that provided by the Freedmen's Bureau (which formally closed in 1873), came primarily in the form of land grants for the purpose of constructing educational institutions.

First Morrill Act

The first land grant college provisions, known as the First Morrill Act, were enacted by the Congress on July 2, 1862. The statute articulated the apportionment of public lands to the states based on their representation in Congress in 1860 (i.e., 30,000 acres to each Senator and Congressman). The statute does not specifically mention equal educational opportunity, but the Morrill Act was one of the first congressional actions to benefit from the post-Civil War constitutional amendments. By the late 1860s, Morrill Act funds were being distributed to the states, with the intention that they would foster educational opportunity for all students, especially newly freed blacks.

The creation of public land-grant colleges and universities in the United States is one of the most important developments in American higher education. Prior to the establishment of the system in 1862, access to higher education in America was limited to the very elite. The National Land-Grant Colleges Act (First Morrill Act) of 1862 facilitated the establishment of public land-grant colleges in the existing states, making higher education available to less wealthy Americans.

The Freedmen's Bureau existed from the close of the Civil War until 1873 to provide support for recently freed slaves. One of the newly formed educational institutions supported by the Freedmen's Bureau was the future Howard University. In 1866, a group of District of Columbia Congregational Church members and clergy founded an institution for the religious education of blacks in the nation's capital, called Howard Normal and Theological Institute, after Maj. Gen. Oliver Howard, a Union general, and Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard later served as Howard University's president. The federal government, through the Freedmen's Bureau, provided most of Howard's funding, restricting federal dollars to support of nonreligious education. Following the closing of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1873, Howard faced 5 sometimes difficult years of private funding until 1879 when Congress began providing annual appropriations. However, not until 1928 did these appropriations become statutory obligations by Congress rather than gifts. Ironically, since its founding, Howard has maintained its status as a private institution, even though it has nearly always been predominantly funded by the federal government.[3]

Following the Civil War, the expansion of the land-grant college system continued, with its implied focus on educational opportunities. But, with the close of the army's occupation of the old South, funds from the Morrill Act began to flow systematically to schools offering only all-white education. Congress attempted by various legislation to force racial equality, including equality of educational opportunity. However, the U.S. Supreme Court initiated a series of interpretations of the post-Civil War constitutional amendments which ultimately defeated these various legislative efforts. Culminating with its landmark 1882 decision finding the first Civil Rights Act unconstitutional, the Supreme Court held that the 14th amendment only protected against direct discriminatory action by a state government.

Second Morrill Act

What followed was a period of nearly 75 years when only modest gains were made in higher educational opportunity for minorities. Congress did pass a Second Morrill Act (1890) which required states with dual systems of higher education (all-white and non-white) to provide land-grant institutions for both systems. Basing their jurisdiction on the 1882 Supreme Court decision, Congress acted to curb direct state-sponsored discrimination. Eventually, 19 black higher education institutions were organized as land-grant institutions which were initially non-degree-granting agricultural, mechanical, and industrial schools. These institutions were founded to raise the hopes and aspirations of a generation of children of former slaves and to provide quality higher education to Americans of all races. While efforts persisted throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to reduce the funding to these colleges, they continued to function based on land-grant funds. However, substantial increases in public funding for black colleges would have to wait until much later.

Private philanthropic aid continued to provide a small amount of assistance to those black schools active during the first quarter of the 20th century. A number of wealthy citizens established education

[3] *Private Colleges and Universities, Volume I,* John and Shirley Ohes, Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut 1982.

foundations to assist groups of these black colleges, often emphasizing certain kinds of training. A study by the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1915 (*Negro Education: A Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People in the United States*) provides some clues as to the nature of the higher education of blacks at that time. According to the study, there were 33 black educational institutions providing college-level instruction. However, a significant portion of the instruction at these institutions was at the elementary-secondary level. There were some outstanding examples of professional education, including Howard University and Meharry Medical College schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. In addition, Howard offered degrees in law. At this time, many northern institutions were not officially segregated and included black students in their enrollments. But, as of the 1915 study, only 18 blacks were enrolled in legal education programs other than Howard's. In addition to professional programs, a few black institutions, such as Fisk University and Howard, had significant undergraduate and graduate programs. Fisk enrolled 288 students in 1915 with 40 percent enrolled in scientific fields.

At the beginning of the 20th century, black colleges were predominately controlled by white administrators and teaching staffs. But this situation began to change as almost 400,000 black members of the Armed Forces returned from World War I. Some of the first places to feel the effect were the black schools. In 1926, Howard University offered the presidency to Mordecai Johnson, Howard's first black president. By 1927, the date of a second federal study of black colleges, there were 77 institutions enrolling almost 14,000 students. Despite the effects of the economic depression, between 1929–30 and 1939–40, enrollment at HBCUs rose by 66 percent compared to a rise of 36 percent at all colleges. By 1939–40, current expenditures at HBCUs were more than double the amounts expended in 1929–30, after adjustment for inflation.

Following World War II, demand increased rapidly for higher education. Black soldiers returning from the war had money from the GI Bill of Rights to spend on higher education, and veterans made up as much as a third of black college enrollment. But another contentious struggle arose, whose ultimate effects are still being felt today.

Brown v. Board of Education

During the late 1940s, a series of Supreme Court cases signaled an intention to question the separate-but-equal classification as applied to education. In 1950, in McLaurin v. Oklahoma, the court found that public graduate schools could not be segregated. Also in 1950, in Sweatt v. Painter, the court announced that "a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal educational opportunities..."[4]

Thus, it was no accident that, in 1952 and again in 1953, several groups of plaintiffs from Kansas, Virginia, Delaware, and South Carolina were combined into one case, commonly known as Brown v. Board of Education. Specifically, the plaintiffs in the named case were from Topeka, Kansas, where public elementary-secondary school systems were allowed, but not required, to have separate but equal schools. These plaintiffs sued their public school systems charging that the separate but equal standard previously in place did not provide equal opportunity for education. Brown was finally decided in 1955, and at the instigation of the Supreme Court, the nation began desegregating public education.

Toward the Future

For more than 150 years, HBCUs have provided access to higher education for many black students. While the nation has struggled, often violently, to pursue the ideal of equal educational opportunity, these colleges and universities continue to be a critical force in American higher education, "enriching a great tradition of educational choice and diversity in this country."[5] HBCUs inspire and enhance opportunities for leadership and citizenship by mentoring and supporting students as well as providing remedial programs that address the educational needs of their communities.

Current Status

The data in this report highlight the challenges faced by HBCUs. Today, there are 103 HBCUs—40 public 4-year colleges, 10 public 2-year colleges, 49 private 4-year colleges, and 4 private 2-year colleges (table 15). Although HBCUs constitute only 3 percent of the nation's 3,688 institutions of higher learning, they enroll almost 16 percent of the black students in colleges (table 5). In 1994, the 4-year HBCUs enrolled 26 percent of all black students enrolled in 4-year colleges, and awarded 28 percent of all bachelor's degrees earned by blacks nationwide (table 17). Thus today, as in the past, HBCUs still assume a significant share of the nation's responsibility for providing educational opportunities for blacks.

HBCUs serve a large number of the disadvantaged college-bound students, including many who require remedial training, and expose these students to resources they would not otherwise receive. These col-

[4] Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al., 349 U.S. 294, p. 301.

[5] President George Bush at the National Conference on the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, September 8–10, 1991.

leges continue to educate sizeable numbers of black students, despite large numbers of blacks choosing to attend other institutions. However, increases in enrollment and degrees at HBCUs trailed the growth occurring at other colleges and universities during the 1976 to 1994 period.

In the past, many HBCUs were primary and secondary schools, but gradually developed into normal schools and college programs for the education of black teachers. Once, HBCUs produced half of America's black teachers. By 1928, most HBCUs had eliminated their elementary and secondary departments and concentrated on the college-level liberal arts curriculum. Even today, HBCUs still have an important role in the education of black teachers as well as the education of young blacks in some scientific and technical disciplines. In 1994, 48 percent of blacks receiving bachelor's degrees in agriculture and natural resources, 45 percent in mathematics, 44 percent in physical sciences, 40 percent in biological sciences, 38 percent in education, and 37 percent in computer sciences and information sciences were graduates from HBCUs (table 22).

The following section of the report describes the statistical findings of the report. This overview is followed by the supporting detailed statistical tabulations. The final section of the report contains the definitions and technical methodology that were used in developing the report.

Enrollment

The 103 HBCUs included in this report tend to be smaller than other higher education institutions. Average enrollment of the HBCUs was about 2,719 in 1994 compared to an average of about 3,872 for all institutions. A number of the HBCUs were very small, with 14 having enrollments under 500. The largest HBCUs were the University of the District of Columbia (10,599), Howard University (10,115), Florida A&M (10,084), and Texas Southern (10,078) (table 7). Another distinguishing characteristic of HBCUs is the relatively high proportion of women students. In 1994, about 59 percent of the students were women compared to 55 percent at all institutions (table 3).

The institutional composition of the HBCUs also differs from the rest of the higher education community. Compared to other higher education students, a larger proportion of the students at HBCUs enroll in 4-year and in private institutions. In 1994, about 93 percent of students at HBCUs were enrolled in 4-year colleges compared to 61 percent of all college students (table 2). The proportion of black 4-year college students attending HBCUs was relatively high (26 percent) while the proportion of black 2-year college students attending HBCUs was only 2 percent (table 5). In 1994, about 26 percent of HBCU students attended private colleges compared to 22 percent for all students. Black enrollment in private HBCUs as a percent of all black enrollment in 1994 was 23 percent.

Enrollment at HBCUs exhibited a pattern of stability between 1976 and 1986, followed by sizeable growth between 1986 and 1992. Enrollment at HBCUs rose from 223,000 in fall 1976 to 234,000 in 1980, but then fell back to 223,000 by 1986 before rising again (table 1). This pattern contrasted with the 4 percent increase in enrollment at other institutions between 1980 and 1986. Overall, enrollment at HBCUs rose by about 26 percent between 1976 and 1994, but virtually all of the increase occurred between 1986 and 1992. The increase of 25 percent from 1986 to 1994 exceeded the enrollment rise occurring at other institutions, and signals a turning point in the enrollment pattern at HBCUs. The proportion of all students enrolled at HBCUs fell between 1979 and 1986 and then began to rise.

Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities: 1994

Item	HBCU enrollment, in thousands	Enrollment in HBCUs as a percent of all institutions	Black enrollment in HBCUs as a percent of all black enrollment
Total	**280**	**2.0**	**16.0**
Men	114	1.8	16.7
Women	166	2.1	15.4
4-year	260	3.0	26.2
2-year	20	0.4	1.9
Public	207	1.9	14.1
Private	74	2.3	22.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey.

The overall enrollment increase between 1976 and 1994 masks some important trends occurring among different types of students. Virtually all of the enrollment increase over this time period was caused by larger numbers of women entering HBCUs (table 1). Enrollment of women at HBCUs rose by 41 percent between 1976 and 1994, while the enrollment of men rose 9 percent. A large part of the enrollment increase was composed of part-time students. This pattern mirrored the large increases in women and part-time students that occurred at other institutions of higher education, but the shift at the HBCUs was more pronounced. Full-time students at other institutions, however, increased more than at HBCUs.

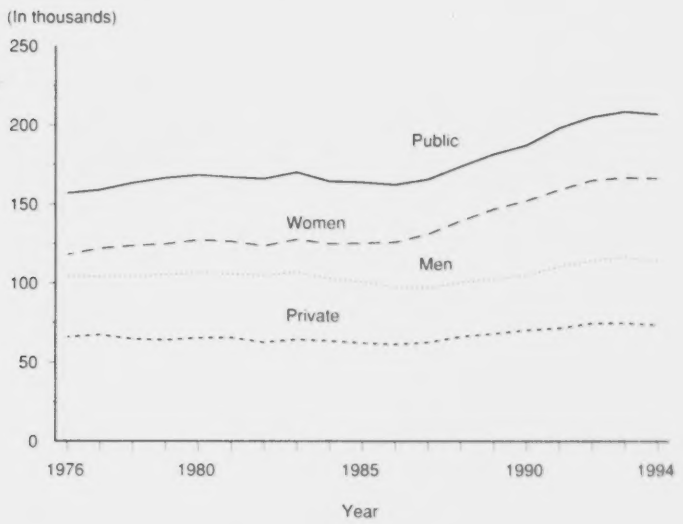
The enrollment changes at HBCUs generally favored the public institutions. Enrollment at public HBCUs rose by 32 percent between 1976 and 1994 compared to 12 percent for the private HBCUs (table 2). However, the time period contained two divergent trends for public and private HBCUs. Between 1976

and 1986, enrollment at public HBCUs rose by about 3 percent while enrollment at private HBCUs fell by 7 percent. From 1986 to 1994, enrollment at public and private HBCUs rose by about 27 and 20 percent, respectively.

Part of the relatively large increase in enrollments at all public colleges was due to the expansion of programs by 2-year colleges (table 2). The 2-year HBCUs represent a very small sector, with modest enrollment increases in the public colleges and significant enrollment declines in the private colleges. This difference in the experience of 2-year HBCUs and other 2-year colleges had some impact on the relatively slow growth in HBCU enrollment during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Enrollment changes at public 4-year HBCUs were about the same as enrollment changes at all public 4-year colleges from 1976 to 1994.

The majority of students at HBCUs are black but this percentage has fallen slightly over time. In 1976, about 86 percent of students at HBCUs were black Americans (table 4). This proportion fell to 82 percent by 1994, caused primarily by an influx of white female students. For example, between 1976 and 1994, the enrollment of black students at HBCUs rose by 21 percent compared to a 71 percent increase for white students. This increase occurred at the public 4-year and 2-year HBCUs. There was little growth in white enrollment at private 4-year and 2-year HBCUs. As a result of these differing enrollment changes, the proportion of private 4-year students who were black remained high (94 percent) compared to the proportion at public 4-year HBCUs (80 percent).

Figure 1.--Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by sex of student and by control of institution: 1976 to 1994

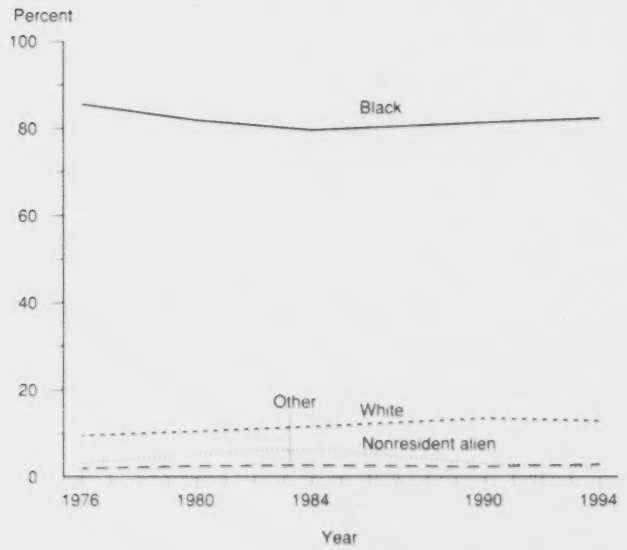


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys.

The increase in black enrollment (21 percent) at HBCUs between 1976 and 1994 lagged behind the 40 percent rise in black enrollment at other colleges, a pattern that began in the mid-1980s. Between 1988 and 1994, the number of black students in all institutions increased 28 percent and in HBCUs it increased 19 percent. As a result of this long-term growth in black enrollment at non-HBCU institutions, the proportion of blacks enrolling who were at HBCUs dipped from 18.4 percent in 1976 to 15.9 percent in 1994 (table 5).

Between 1976 and 1994, enrollment at the graduate level rose slightly faster than the enrollment at the undergraduate level, but slower than the enrollment at the first-professional level. Graduate enrollment at HBCUs rose by 36 percent between 1976 and 1994 compared to 25 percent for undergraduate enrollment and 47 percent for first-professional enrollment (table 6). The graduate enrollment of blacks actually fell 5 percent between 1976 and 1990, but then increased 34 percent between 1990 and 1994. The large enrollment increases at the graduate and first-professional levels were also stimulated by an influx of non-black students, which amounted to 35 percent of the graduate total and 29 percent of the first-professional total in 1994. The percent of black students attending HBCUs at the undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional levels dropped between 1976 and 1990. During the 1990 to 1994 period, there was a slight increase in the proportion of black students studying at the undergraduate and first-professional levels at HBCUs, and a substantial rise in the proportion of black graduates students attending HBCUs.

Figure 2.--Distribution of fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity: 1976 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys.

Enrollment trends at HBCUs have exhibited some important shifts over the past 19 years. The enrollments at HBCUs increasingly comprised more diverse student bodies, at least at public colleges. At the same time, more blacks chose to attend non-HBCU institutions, although this shift has stabilized in recent years. After lagging behind other institutions, enrollment at HBCUs increased faster than the national average between 1988 and 1994.

Degrees Conferred

In 1993–94, more than 1 in 4 black bachelor's degree recipients received their degrees from HBCUs. The proportion of blacks earning their advanced degrees from HBCUs was somewhat lower than at the bachelor's degree level. Relatively few blacks earned degrees from HBCUs at the associate degree level. Compared to other 4-year colleges, HBCUs awarded a higher proportion of their bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees at the bachelor's level. In 1993–94, 82 percent of all degree awards at 4-year HBCUs were at the bachelor's degree level,

compared to 70 percent at all 4-year colleges. About 3 percent of all awards at all 4-year colleges were at the doctor's degree level compared to 1 percent of awards at 4-year HBCUs.

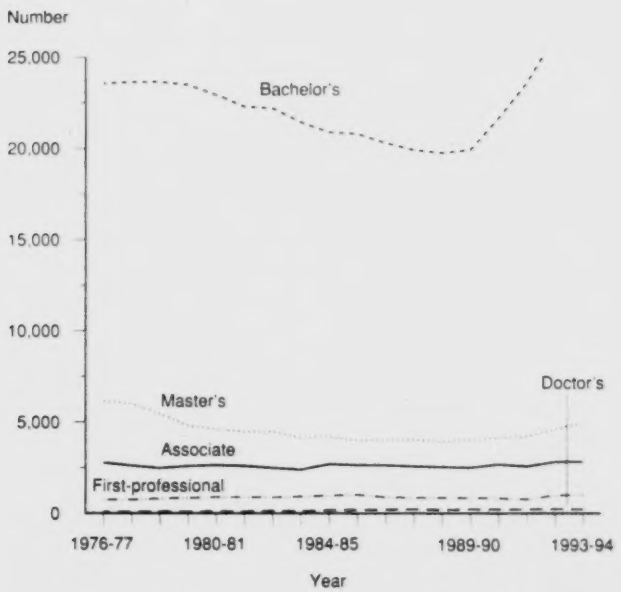
The number of degrees conferred by HBCUs had been falling since the late 1970s at the bachelor's and master's degree levels, but after 1988–89 the numbers of both bachelor's and master's degrees began to rise (table 26). At the doctoral level, the number fluctuated between 1976–77 and 1981–82, and then began rising. The number of first-professional degrees rose between 1976–77 and 1985–86, and then declined, but started showing an increase in 1992–93. The enrollment increases during the late 1980s noted above are probably the reason the number of degrees conferred has risen. The numbers of HBCU associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees did not increase at the same rates as at other higher education institutions. In fact, the number of master's degrees decreased in HBCUs between 1976 and 1994.

Degrees conferred by historically black colleges, by level: 1993–94

Item	Degrees	HBCU degrees as a percentage of all degrees awarded	HBCU degrees to blacks as a percentage of all degrees to blacks
Associate	2,830	0.5	3.2
Bachelor's	27,425	2.3	28.0
Master's	4,986	1.3	14.5
Doctor's	213	0.5	9.3
First-professional	1,013	1.3	15.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions, 1993–94" survey.

Figure 3.--Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree: 1976-77 to 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Completions" surveys.

Associate degrees

The number of associate degrees conferred by HBCUs fluctuated within a relatively narrow range of about 2,753 to 2,830 between 1976–77 to 1993–94 (table 26). Overall, the number of associate degrees awarded by HBCUs rose about 3 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94. The number of associate degrees awarded by all colleges rose by 20 percent during this same period.

HBCUs play a relatively small role in awarding associate degrees. Only 3.2 percent of blacks earned their associate degrees from HBCUs in 1993–94 (table 21). This reflects the relatively small size of the HBCU 2-year sector noted above. Also, about 48 percent of the associate degrees awarded by HBCUs

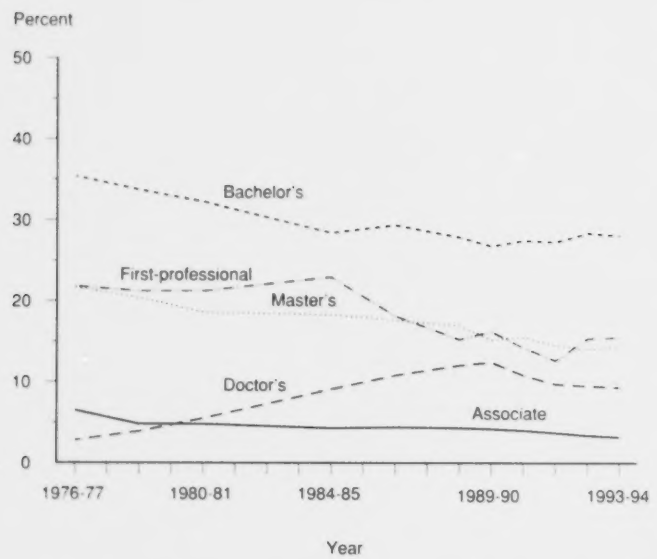
went to non-black students. This is a much higher percentage than at the bachelor's degree level. The proportion of HBCU associate degrees awarded to women grew significantly from 53 percent in 1976–77 to 65 percent in 1993–94.

Bachelor's degrees

The number of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 16 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94. The number of bachelor's degrees conferred by other institutions rose 27 percent. As a result, the proportion of bachelor's degrees conferred by HBCUs dropped from 2.6 percent to 2.3 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94 (table 17).

The number of degrees awarded to men at HBCUs rose by less than one percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94, while the number of bachelor's degrees for women in HBCUs rose by 29 percent (table 17). During the 1976–77 to 1993–94 period, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to every racial/ethnic group increased, but the number for nonresident aliens decreased 33 percent. Overall, the proportion of HBCU bachelor's degrees awarded to blacks dropped from 88.1 percent in 1976–77 to 85.6 percent in 1993–94. The black proportion declined during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but has increased since 1984–85. The number of degree awards to non-resident aliens (non-resident aliens may be of any race) rose sharply from 1976–77 to 1982–83, but then declined rapidly through 1993–94. At its peak in 1982–83, about 12 percent of all bachelor's degree awards at HBCUs went to non-resident aliens.

Figure 4.--Degrees awarded to blacks at historically black colleges and universities as a proportion of all degrees awarded to blacks: 1976-77 to 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys.

The modest increase in degree awards to blacks at HBCUs contrasted with the more rapid increase in degrees awarded to blacks at other institutions. As a result of these divergent paces, the proportion of blacks earning their bachelor's degrees at HBCUs declined from 35.4 percent in 1976–77 to 28.0 percent in 1993–94. Thus in 1993–94, over 1 in 4 black men and women received their bachelor's degrees from HBCUs. This proportion varied greatly by field of study (table 22). For example in agriculture, about 48 percent of blacks earned their degrees from HBCUs in 1993–94. Other fields of study where more than 35 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs included: mathematics, physical

sciences, biological sciences, computer and information sciences, and education. More detailed information on the role of the HBCUs in the conferral of science degrees to blacks may be obtained from the National Science Foundation. [6]

Master's degrees

The number of master's degrees conferred by HBCUs declined by 36 percent between 1976–77 and 1988–89, and then rose 27 percent by 1993–94, resulting in a drop of 19 percent over the entire period. The number of master's degrees conferred by other institutions did not decline as rapidly, and began rising in 1984–85. As a result of these differences, the proportion of master's degrees conferred by HBCUs dropped from 1.9 percent to 1.3 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94 (table 18).

The number of master's degrees awarded to men at HBCUs fell by a substantially larger percentage than degree awards to women during the 1976–77 to 1993–94 period. Between 1976–77 and 1988–89, the number of master's degrees dropped by 39 percent for men, and then rose 12 percent between 1988–89 and 1993–94. The decline was due to the fall in degree awards to both white and black men. For example, the number of degrees awarded to white men fell by 45 percent and the number of awards to black men declined 37 percent. For women, the number of master's degrees at HBCUs dropped by 35 percent between 1976–77 and 1988–89, but rose 36 percent between 1988–89 and 1993–94. Overall, during the 1976–77 to 1993–94 period, the number of master's degrees awarded to men fell by 31 percent, while the number of degrees awarded to women fell by 11 percent.

The proportion of HBCU master's degrees awarded to blacks dropped from 74.3 percent in 1976–77 to 64.4 percent in 1993–94. The rise in the number of white women earning degrees at HBCUs was responsible for the overall white proportion rising from 18.9 percent in 1976–77 to 23.0 percent in 1993–94. The proportion of non-resident aliens rose from 5.9 percent in 1976–77 to 17.3 percent in 1984–85, before falling to 8.0 percent in 1993–94. The proportion of non-blacks among master's degrees recipients at HBCUs was much higher than at the baccalaureate level.

As a result of these relatively steep declines in awards to blacks at HBCUs and increases at non HBCUs, the proportion of blacks earning their master's degrees at HBCUs declined from 21.7 percent in 1976–77 to 14.5 percent in 1993–94. In 1993–94, about 1 in 7 black men and women receiving their master's degrees earned them at HBCUs. This proportion was much higher in some fields (table 23). For example in agriculture, about 48 percent of blacks earned their master's degree from HBCUs in 1993–94. Other fields of study where more than 20 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs included: home economics, biological sciences, computer and information sciences, and library and archival science. About 54 percent of white women earning master's degrees at HBCUs earned them in the field of education.

Doctor's degrees

The number of doctor's degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 223 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94. The number of doctor's degrees conferred by other institutions did not rise as rapidly and, as a result, the proportion of doctor's degrees conferred by HBCUs rose from 0.2 percent to 0.5 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94 (table 26). However, the proportion of doctor's degrees awarded by HBCUs is significantly smaller than the proportion of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded.

The number of doctor's degrees awarded to women at HBCUs rose at a faster rate than the number of awards for men. Between 1976–77 and 1993–94, the number of doctor's degrees increased by 150 percent for men and 350 percent for women. There were increases in the number of awards in all racial/ethnic groups except American Indian/Alaskan Natives where no doctor degrees were awarded. In contrast to trends at the bachelor's and master's degree levels, the proportion of awards to blacks was higher in 1993–94 than in 1976–77. Most of the shift was due to the increase in the number of doctor's degrees being awarded to blacks and the relatively modest increases in awards to non-resident aliens.

As a result of these relatively steep increases, the proportion of blacks earning their doctor's degrees at HBCUs rose from 2.8 percent in 1976–77 to 9.3 percent in 1993–94. About 46 percent of all doctor's degrees awarded by HBCUs were in the field of education (table 46). In 1976–77, only 4 HBCUs awarded doctor's degrees. They were: Howard University, D.C.; Atlanta University, Georgia; Meharry Medical College, Tennessee; and Texas Southern University. In 1993–94, 15 HBCUs awarded doctor's degrees

First-professional degrees

The number of first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs increased by 39 percent between 1976–77 and 1993–94 (table 26). However, there was an important shift during the period. The number of first-professional degrees rose by 32 percent between 1976–77 and 1984–85, and between 1984–85 and 1993–94, it dipped and then increased 5 percent. The proportion of first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs was slightly higher in 1993–94 (1.3 per-

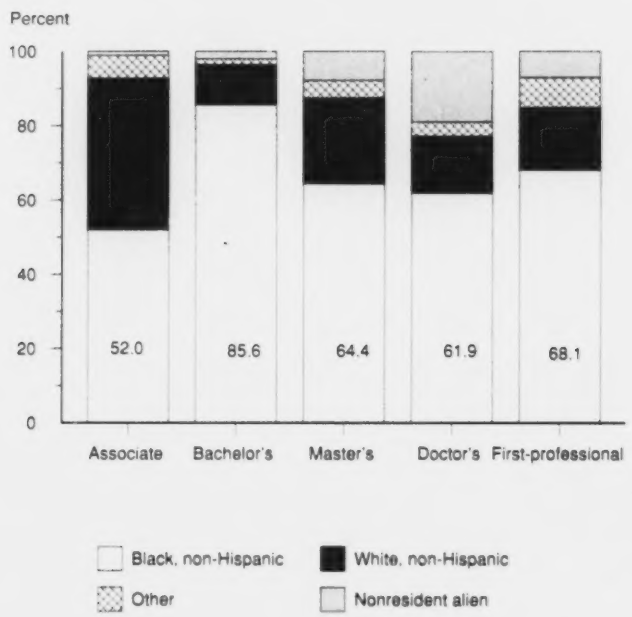
[6] *Science and Engineering Education in the HBCUs: 1977–1994*, (forthcoming), (Arlington, VA.: National Science Foundation, 1996).

cent) than in 1976–77 (1.1 percent) (table 20). The proportion of first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs has been about the same as the proportion of master's degrees awarded in the 1990s.

Similar to other levels of degrees, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to women at HBCUs has risen relative to the number of awards for men. Between 1976–77 and 1993–94, the number of first-professional degrees decreased by 8 percent for men and increased by 199 percent for women. There also were significant increases in the awards to non-blacks (table 20). In contrast to increases at the doctor's degree level, the proportion of first-professional awards to blacks fell from 75.5 percent in 1976–77 to 68.1 percent in 1993–94. The proportion of blacks among first-professional degree recipients at HBCUs was about the same as the master's and doctor's degree level and lower than the bachelor's degree level.

Between 1976–77 and 1993–94, there were significant increases in the number of blacks earning first-professional degrees at other institutions. As a result of these divergent trends at HBCUs and other institutions, the proportion of blacks earning first-professional degrees at HBCUs fell from 21.8 percent in 1976–77 to 15.5 percent in 1993–94. Thus, about 1 in 7 blacks received their first-professional degrees from HBCUs. This proportion was highest in veterinary medicine in which 56 percent of blacks earned their degrees from HBCUs in 1993–94 and pharmacy 53 percent (table 25). Other fields of study where more than 25 percent of blacks received their degrees from HBCUs were dentistry and theological professions. About 44 percent of all first-professional degrees awarded by HBCUs were in the field of law, which is a lower percentage than at other institutions (53 percent).

Figure 5.--Distribution of degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree and race/ethnicity: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey.

Colleges Conferring Large Numbers of Degrees

St. Philip's College in Texas conferred more associate degrees than any other HBCU, but the University of the District of Columbia and Bishop State Community College in Alabama conferred more associate degrees to blacks (table 35).

Howard University in D.C. conferred the most bachelor's degrees and also more bachelor's degrees, doctor's degrees, and first-professional degrees to blacks (table 34). Bowie State University in Maryland conferred the most master's degrees, but

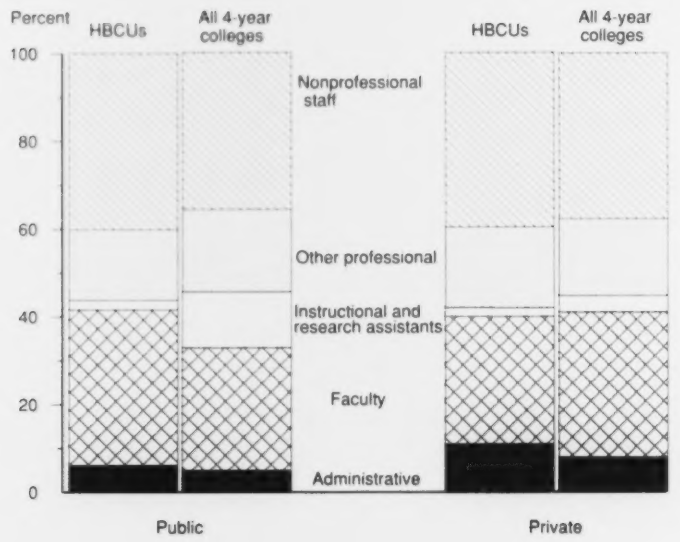
Clark Atlanta University in Georgia conferred the most master's degrees to blacks.

Blacks as well as other students at HBCUs received more bachelor's degrees in business than in other fields (table 36). Howard University conferred the most business bachelor's degrees. A higher proportion of master's degrees conferred in HBCUs were in education than at other institutions. Prairie View A&M University in Texas conferred the most master's degrees in education. After education degrees, other popular fields were technical/professional fields, business, and computer science and engineering.

Degree summary

In general, the number of associate, bachelor's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees conferred by HBCUs rose between 1976–77 and 1993–94. The number of master's degrees has fallen since 1976–77, but started increasing in 1989–90. Only at the doctor's degree level has there been significant growth. The racial/ethnic composition of the degree recipients has grown more diversified. In 1976–77, about 84 percent of degrees were conferred to blacks compared to 79 percent in 1993–94. In general, the proportion of blacks who earned their degrees at HBCUs has fallen as well. The exception to both the diversification trend at HBCUs and the declining proportion of blacks earning their degrees at HBCUs has been at the doctor's degree level where the proportion of blacks among doctor's degrees recipients has risen.

Figure 6.--Distribution of staff in 4-year historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and in all 4-year colleges, colleges, by control of institution: Fall 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff" survey.

Staff

The National Center for Education Statistics resumed collecting staff data from colleges and universities in 1989. Since these activities have expanded only recently, data for the earlier years covered by the enrollment, degree, and finance portions of this report are not available for the staff comparisons. Still, the staff data provide an informative snapshot of the situation. In 1993, 52,154 persons were employed by HBCUs and about 34 percent of them were faculty, similar to the proportion for all colleges and universities (table 39). When the comparisons were limited to 4-year institutions, some differences emerged. HBCUs employed a lower proportion of instructional and research assistants and a higher proportion of service and maintenance personnel (table 39) than other 4-year colleges and universities.

These small, but noticeable, differences prevailed for both the public and private HBCUs.

The total staff in 1993 at HBCUs was 52,154 (table 37). The total black staff was 39,815 or 76 percent of the total staff in 1993 (table 38). Seventy-two percent of the full-time men and women at HBCUs were black. Sixty percent of the part-time men were black and 70 percent of the part-time women were black. The percent of black faculty in HBCUs for 1993 was 66 percent (table 38).

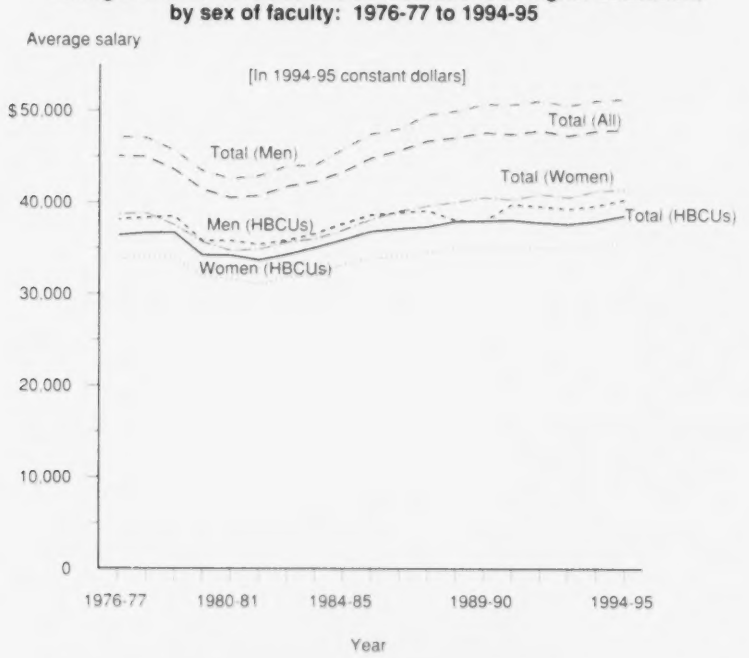
The student to staff ratio at public 4-year HBCUs was similar to the ratio at other public institutions. Private HBCUs have a much lower student to staff ratio than public HBCUs. This pattern is similar to the situation at all public and private colleges. For example, on a head count basis the student/staff ratio for public 4-year HBCUs was 6.4 in 1993, slightly higher than the average for all public 4-year colleges (4.4). At private 4-year HBCUs the ratio was 3.6, about the same as the average for all private 4-year colleges (3.8) (tables 2, 5, and 39).

Public HBCUs employed about 22 percent of their staff as administrative and other nonfaculty professionals and 37 percent of their staff as faculty, very close to the averages at all public colleges. However, public colleges in general employed about 10 percent of their staff as instructional and research assistants compared to 2 percent at HBCUs. In contrast, public HBCUs employed 12 percent of their staff as service and maintenance personnel compared to 8 percent for all public colleges.

Private HBCUs employed a slightly higher proportion of their staff as administrative or other nonfaculty professionals (29 percent) compared to all private colleges (25 percent). The proportion of staff who were faculty was 29 percent at private HBCUs compared to 34 percent at all private colleges. The proportion of nonprofessional staff, especially technical and paraprofessional staff, was higher at private HBCUs than other private colleges and universities.

These limited data suggest that staff resources at HBCUs are comparable to those at other institutions. At private HBCUs, there is some indication that more staff have been allocated to providing services than at other types of private colleges.

Figure 7.--Average salaries for full-time faculty in historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by sex of faculty: 1976-77 to 1994-95



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Benefits" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty" surveys.

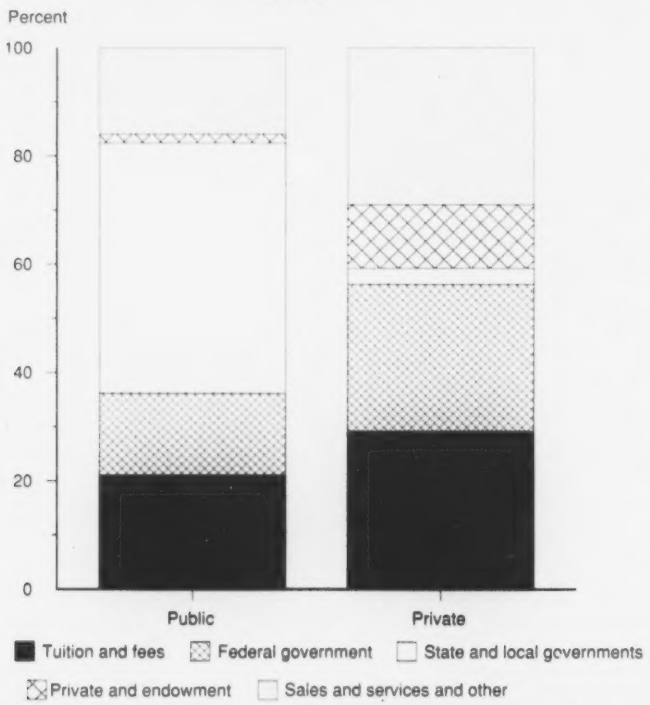
Salaries

Faculty salaries at HBCUs have increased but not at the same pace as other colleges; salaries at HBCUs remained lower. Average salaries for faculty at HBCUs rose 7 percent between 1984–85 and 1994–95, after adjustment for inflation (table 43). This rise was slightly less than the 10 percent increase in average salaries for faculty at all institutions. As a result, the gap between average salaries at HBCUs and other institutions did not narrow between 1976–77 and 1994–95. In 1994–95, faculty at HBCUs were paid about 80 percent of the average of faculty at all higher education institutions, roughly the same as 1976–77. When examined separately for men and women faculty, the percentages are somewhat different. Women faculty at HBCUs earned about 86 percent of the average salary for women at all institutions compared to 79 percent for men at HBCUs in 1994–95.

Average salaries for male and female faculty at HBCUs were closer than at other types of institutions. In 1994–95, average salaries at HBCUs were about $40,217 for men and $35,772 for women, a 12 percent gap, while for all institutions the average salary was $51,228 for men and $41,369 for women, a 24 percent difference. Within specific faculty ranks, average salaries for men and women faculty at HBCUs were relatively close. The averages differed by 4 percent for professors, 2 percent for associate professors, and 5 percent for assistant professors. In all colleges and universities, the salary differences for men and women professors was 13 percent with other ranks differing by 5 to 11 percent. Thus, there appears to be slightly more pay equity for men and women faculty at HBCUs compared to faculty in other institutions.

Male and female faculty salaries at HBCUs were close, not only in the average salaries paid to full-time faculty in 1994–95 but in the rate of growth of average salaries in the last 10 years (figure 7). Average salaries of men rose 5 percent in constant dollars between 1976–77 and 1994–95, while the average for women faculty rose 6 percent. For all institutions, salaries for men rose by 9 percent and for women by 7 percent during that same time period.

Figure 8.--Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source of funds and control of institution: 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" survey.

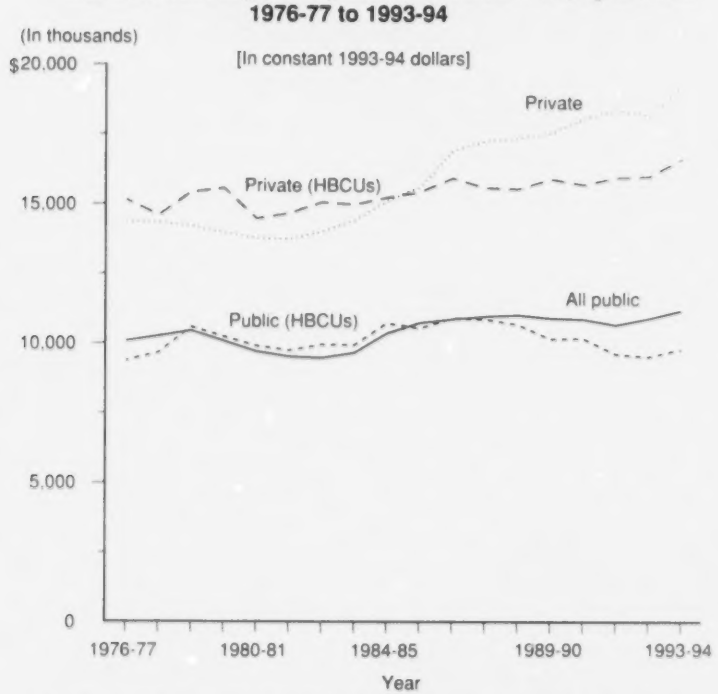
Part of the differences in salaries for HBCUs compared to other colleges may reflect the location of most HBCUs in the South. For all institutions, salary averages were lower than the national average for most southern states. For example, in 1994–95 the average salaries for Mississippi and Arkansas were 78 and 79 percent of the national average.

Finances

Public HBCUs showed similar patterns of revenue sources as other public colleges and universities (table 46). For example, public HBCUs derived about 21 percent of their revenue from tuition, slightly higher than the figure for all public colleges, which was 18 percent. However, public HBCUs derived a slightly smaller proportion of their revenue than other public colleges from endowments, private gifts, grants, and contracts (2 percent v. 5 percent). A higher proportion of revenue for public HBCUs (61 percent) came from government sources than at other public institutions (51 percent) (figure 8).

Revenue for private HBCUs exhibits a different pattern than other private institutions (table 47). For example, private HBCUs derived about 29 percent of their revenue from tuition and fees in 1993–94 compared to 42 percent for all private colleges. In contrast, private HBCUs derived 27 percent of their revenue from the federal government compared to 15 percent for all private colleges. Some of this difference is due to the unusual federal funding of Howard University and the relatively large representation of institutions receiving land-grant appropriations among private HBCUs. Private HBCUs also received a larger proportion of their revenue from hospitals compared to other private institutions. Again, this is because of the relatively large medical facilities among a few institutions. HBCUs earned a smaller share of their revenue from endowments compared to other private institutions, but received a slightly higher proportion of revenue from private gifts, grants, and contracts.

Figure 9.--Educational and general expenditures per full-time equivalent student in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and in all institutions, by control: 1976-77 to 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys.

Expenditure patterns among public HBCUs also were much like those at other types of public institutions (table 44). Public HBCUs spent about the same proportion of their funds on instruction, but somewhat less on research compared to all public institutions. On the other hand, public HBCUs spent a higher proportion of their funds on institutional support and on operation and maintenance of plant.

The expenditure patterns of the private HBCUs were similar to other private institutions (table 44). In 1993–94, private HBCUs spent 25 percent of their funds on instruction compared to 27 percent at all private colleges. HBCUs spent less on research compared to other private institutions, but spent more on institutional support and public service. Both private HBCUs and other private institutions expended a sizeable portion of their funds (about 8 to 11 percent) on scholarships and fellowships.

Trends in revenue and expenditures at HBCUs provide valuable information on the financial vitality of these institutions. One of the best ways to examine funding resources available at different types of institutions is to compare funding per full-time-equivalent student. Increases in expenditure per student at both public and private HBCUs lagged behind increases in expenditures per student at all public and private institutions between 1976–77 and 1993–94.

Educational and general expenditures per student, which exclude hospitals and self-supporting enterprises such as student residence facilities and sports stadiums (table 42), provide a more direct measure of resources available for student education than current-fund expenditures. In 1993–94, public HBCUs spent $9,782 per student, or 88 percent of the amount per student for all public colleges and universities. The gap closed during the late 1970s, but after achieving parity between 1978–79 and 1986–87, the gap widened again. The rapid rise in enrollment at HBCUs may have outpaced the funding resources. Over the entire 1976-77 to 1993-94 period, educational and general expenditures per student at HBCUs rose 4 percent (after adjustment for inflation) compared to 11 percent for all public colleges.

The financial picture at private HBCUs differed from the public HBCUs. While the increase in revenue outpaced that in expenditures at all types of private institutions, the growth in revenue and expenditures at HBCUs was much smaller than the surge at all private colleges. Between 1976–77 and 1993–94, current-fund revenue at HBCUs rose 26 percent, after adjustment for inflation, compared to a rise of 68 percent at all private colleges and universities (table 43). Still, revenue per student at all private colleges and universities rose by 30 percent compared to 9 percent for HBCUs. The pattern was similar for expenditures. Because of the slow rate of growth in private HBCU expenditures, the gap between the educational and general expenditures per student widened significantly between private HBCUs and all private institutions. In 1976–77, private HBCUs actually spent 5 percent more per student than all private colleges and universities. By 1993–94, the gap had reversed and HBCUs spent about 14 percent less per student than all private colleges and universities.

Summary

Taken as a group, HBCUs entered a period of growth during the late 1980s. After a decade of stable enrollments prior to 1986, enrollments at HBCUs rose rapidly through 1992. At least some of this recent increase was been due to a larger proportion of black students choosing to attend HBCUs. But over the entire 1976 to 1994 period, the racial/ethnic student composition at HBCUs has diversified. The numbers of degrees conferred by HBCUs has been rising since 1990, mainly due to the rising enrollment levels during the late 1980s. The increased diversity of students is more evident in degree recipients than the overall student population at HBCUs.

The financial and faculty resource picture at public HBCUs generally looks stronger than at private HBCUs. Faculty salaries at HBCUs have increased at about the same rate as at all institutions, but remain at a somewhat lower level. Educational expenditures per student at both public and private HBCUs have increased, but not at a rate comparable to other public and private institutions. In particular, expenditures per student at private HBCUs have increased at a modest rate compared to other private institutions.

Table 1.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by sex and attendance status of student: 1976 to 1994

Year	Total enrollment	Sex of student		Full-time			Part-time		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1976	222,613	104,669	117,944	180,059	85,794	94,265	42,554	18,875	23,679
1977	226,062	104,178	121,884	181,244	84,272	96,972	44,818	19,906	24,912
1978	227,797	104,216	123,581	176,243	81,661	94,582	51,554	22,555	28,999
1979	230,124	105,494	124,630	177,925	83,118	94,807	52,199	22,376	29,823
1980	233,557	106,387	127,170	180,521	84,222	96,299	53,036	22,165	30,871
1981	232,460	106,033	126,427	177,448	83,096	94,352	55,012	22,937	32,075
1982	228,371	104,897	123,474	170,611	80,231	90,380	57,760	24,666	33,094
1983	234,446	106,884	127,562	178,265	83,389	94,876	56,181	23,495	32,686
1984	227,519	102,823	124,696	168,616	78,202	90,414	58,903	24,621	34,282
1985	225,801	100,698	125,103	170,798	77,746	93,052	55,003	22,952	32,051
1986	223,275	97,523	125,752	167,825	75,545	92,280	55,450	21,978	33,472
1987	227,994	97,085	130,909	172,752	75,336	97,416	55,242	21,749	33,493
1988	239,755	100,561	139,194	180,215	77,540	102,675	59,540	23,021	36,519
1989	249,096	102,484	146,612	189,030	79,747	109,283	60,066	22,737	37,329
1990[1]	257,152	105,157	151,995	194,905	81,938	112,967	62,247	23,219	39,028
1991	269,335	110,442	158,893	206,493	86,975	119,518	62,842	23,467	39,375
1992	279,541	114,622	164,919	213,913	90,118	123,795	65,628	24,504	41,124
1993	282,856	116,397	166,459	217,462	91,611	125,851	65,394	24,786	40,608
1994[2]	280,071	114,006	166,065	214,889	89,707	125,182	65,182	24,299	40,883
	Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total enrollment in all institutions[3]								
1976	2.02	1.80	2.27	2.68	2.32	3.13	0.99	0.90	1.08
1977	2.00	1.80	2.22	2.67	2.31	3.09	1.00	0.93	1.06
1978	2.02	1.85	2.20	2.64	2.31	3.01	1.12	1.07	1.17
1979	1.99	1.86	2.12	2.62	2.35	2.92	1.09	1.05	1.13
1980	1.93	1.81	2.04	2.54	2.28	2.83	1.06	1.01	1.10
1981	1.88	1.77	1.98	2.47	2.24	2.72	1.06	1.01	1.10
1982	1.84	1.74	1.93	2.36	2.14	2.61	1.11	1.08	1.13
1983	1.88	1.77	1.98	2.46	2.22	2.71	1.08	1.04	1.11
1984	1.86	1.75	1.95	2.38	2.14	2.62	1.15	1.11	1.17
1985	1.84	1.73	1.95	2.41	2.15	2.68	1.06	1.04	1.08
1986	1.79	1.66	1.90	2.36	2.10	2.62	1.03	0.96	1.08
1987	1.79	1.64	1.92	2.39	2.09	2.69	1.00	0.94	1.04
1988	1.84	1.68	1.97	2.42	2.12	2.72	1.06	0.98	1.11
1989	1.84	1.66	2.00	2.47	2.13	2.79	1.02	0.93	1.09
1990[1]	1.86	1.67	2.02	2.49	2.15	2.81	1.04	0.94	1.11
1991	1.88	1.70	2.02	2.54	2.21	2.86	1.01	0.91	1.07
1992	1.93	1.76	2.07	2.62	2.29	2.92	1.04	0.94	1.10
1993	1.98	1.81	2.11	2.68	2.35	2.97	1.06	0.98	1.12
1994[2]	1.96	1.79	2.10	2.64	2.33	2.92	1.06	0.97	1.13

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Percentages are based on total enrollment with imputations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

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Table 2.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution: 1976 to 1994

Year	Total enrollment	Type of institution		Public institutions			Private institutions		
		4-year	2-year	Total	4-year	2-year	Total	4-year	2-year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1976	222,613	206,676	15,937	156,836	143,528	13,308	65,777	63,148	2,629
1977	226,062	209,898	16,164	158,823	145,450	13,373	67,239	64,448	2,791
1978	227,797	211,651	16,146	163,237	150,168	13,069	64,560	61,483	3,077
1979	230,124	214,147	15,977	166,315	153,139	13,176	63,809	61,008	2,801
1980	233,557	218,009	15,548	168,217	155,085	13,132	65,340	62,924	2,416
1981	232,460	217,152	15,308	166,991	154,269	12,722	65,469	62,883	2,586
1982	228,371	212,017	16,354	165,871	151,472	14,399	62,500	60,545	1,955
1983	234,446	217,909	16,537	170,051	155,665	14,386	64,395	62,244	2,151
1984	227,519	212,844	14,675	164,116	151,289	12,827	63,403	61,555	1,848
1985	225,801	210,648	15,153	163,677	150,002	13,675	62,124	60,646	1,478
1986	223,275	207,231	16,044	162,048	147,631	14,417	61,227	59,600	1,627
1987	227,994	211,654	16,340	165,486	150,560	14,926	62,508	61,094	1,414
1988	239,755	223,250	16,505	173,672	158,606	15,066	66,083	64,644	1,439
1989	249,096	232,890	16,206	181,151	166,481	14,670	67,945	66,409	1,536
1990 [1]	257,152	240,497	16,655	187,046	171,969	15,077	70,106	68,528	1,578
1991	269,335	252,093	17,242	197,847	182,204	15,643	71,488	69,889	1,599
1992	279,541	261,089	18,452	204,966	188,143	16,823	74,575	72,946	1,629
1993	282,856	262,430	20,426	208,197	189,032	19,165	74,659	73,398	1,261
1994 [2]	280,071	259,997	20,074	206,520	187,735	18,785	73,551	72,262	1,289
	Enrollment at historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total enrollment in all institutions [3]								
1976	2.02	2.90	0.41	1.81	2.93	0.35	2.79	2.84	2.00
1977	2.00	2.90	0.40	1.80	2.94	0.34	2.76	2.80	1.98
1978	2.02	2.93	0.40	1.86	3.06	0.34	2.61	2.65	1.99
1979	1.99	2.91	0.38	1.84	3.08	0.32	2.52	2.57	1.75
1980	1.93	2.88	0.34	1.78	3.02	0.30	2.48	2.58	1.22
1981	1.88	2.84	0.32	1.73	2.99	0.28	2.40	2.53	1.10
1982	1.84	2.77	0.34	1.71	2.93	0.32	2.29	2.44	0.78
1983	1.88	2.81	0.35	1.76	2.98	0.32	2.31	2.47	0.81
1984	1.86	2.76	0.32	1.73	2.91	0.30	2.29	2.45	0.73
1985	1.84	2.73	0.33	1.73	2.88	0.32	2.24	2.42	0.57
1986	1.79	2.65	0.34	1.67	2.79	0.33	2.19	2.36	0.61
1987	1.79	2.65	0.34	1.66	2.77	0.33	2.24	2.39	0.60
1988	1.84	2.73	0.34	1.71	2.86	0.33	2.28	2.45	0.55
1989	1.84	2.78	0.31	1.71	2.92	0.30	2.29	2.47	0.57
1990 [1]	1.86	2.80	0.32	1.72	2.94	0.30	2.36	2.51	0.65
1991	1.88	2.90	0.31	1.75	3.09	0.29	2.34	2.49	0.65
1992	1.93	2.98	0.32	1.80	3.19	0.31	2.40	2.55	0.68
1993	1.98	3.00	0.37	1.86	3.23	0.36	2.40	2.54	0.55
1994 [2]	1.96	2.97	0.36	1.85	3.22	0.35	2.34	2.47	0.58

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Percentages are based on total enrollment with imputations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 3.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, and sex: 1976 to 1994

Year	All institutions			Public 4-year		Public 2-year		Private 4-year		Private 2-year	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1976	222,613	104,669	117,944	66,122	77,406	7,664	5,644	29,514	33,634	1,369	1,260
1977	226,062	104,178	121,884	66,405	79,045	6,843	6,530	29,554	34,894	1,376	1,415
1978	227,797	104,216	123,581	68,034	82,134	6,933	6,136	27,767	33,716	1,482	1,595
1979	230,124	105,494	124,630	69,555	83,584	7,058	6,118	27,535	33,473	1,346	1,455
1980	233,557	106,387	127,170	70,236	84,849	6,758	6,374	28,352	34,572	1,041	1,375
1981	232,460	106,033	126,427	69,992	84,277	6,731	5,991	28,154	34,729	1,156	1,430
1982	228,371	104,897	123,474	69,033	82,439	7,765	6,634	27,216	33,329	883	1,072
1983	234,446	106,884	127,562	70,522	85,143	7,325	7,061	28,243	34,001	794	1,357
1984	227,519	102,823	124,696	68,393	82,896	6,313	6,514	27,431	34,124	686	1,162
1985	225,801	100,698	125,103	66,695	83,307	6,833	6,842	26,587	34,059	583	895
1986	223,275	97,523	125,752	64,086	83,545	6,859	7,558	26,021	33,579	557	1,070
1987	227,994	97,085	130,909	63,926	86,634	7,199	7,727	25,501	35,593	459	955
1988	239,755	100,561	139,194	66,097	92,509	6,772	8,294	27,219	37,425	473	966
1989	249,096	102,484	146,612	68,383	98,098	6,319	8,351	27,284	39,125	498	1,038
1990[1]	257,152	105,157	151,995	70,220	101,749	6,321	8,756	28,054	40,474	562	1,016
1991	269,335	110,442	158,893	74,650	107,554	6,477	9,166	28,767	41,122	548	1,051
1992	279,541	114,622	164,919	77,207	110,936	6,972	9,851	29,935	43,011	508	1,121
1993	282,856	116,397	166,459	77,823	111,209	8,091	11,074	30,028	43,370	455	806
1994[2]	280,071	114,006	166,065	76,654	111,081	7,778	11,007	29,108	43,154	466	823
	Percentage distribution of enrollment in historically black colleges and universities										
1976	100.0	47.0	53.0	29.7	34.8	3.4	2.5	13.3	15.1	0.6	0.6
1977	100.0	46.1	53.9	29.4	35.0	3.0	2.9	13.1	15.4	0.6	0.6
1978	100.0	45.7	54.3	29.9	36.1	3.0	2.7	12.2	14.8	0.7	0.7
1979	100.0	45.8	54.2	30.2	36.3	3.1	2.7	12.0	14.5	0.6	0.6
1980	100.0	45.6	54.4	30.1	36.3	2.9	2.7	12.1	14.8	0.4	0.6
1981	100.0	45.6	54.4	30.1	36.3	2.9	2.6	12.1	14.9	0.5	0.6
1982	100.0	45.9	54.1	30.2	36.1	3.4	2.9	11.9	14.6	0.4	0.5
1983	100.0	45.6	54.4	30.1	36.3	3.1	3.0	12.0	14.5	0.3	0.6
1984	100.0	45.2	54.8	30.1	36.4	2.8	2.9	12.1	15.0	0.3	0.5
1985	100.0	44.6	55.4	29.5	36.9	3.0	3.0	11.8	15.1	0.3	0.4
1986	100.0	43.7	56.3	28.7	37.4	3.1	3.4	11.7	15.0	0.2	0.5
1987	100.0	42.6	57.4	28.0	38.0	3.2	3.4	11.2	15.6	0.2	0.4
1988	100.0	41.9	58.1	27.6	38.6	2.8	3.5	11.4	15.6	0.2	0.4
1989	100.0	41.1	58.9	27.5	39.4	2.5	3.4	11.0	15.7	0.2	0.4
1990[1]	100.0	40.9	59.1	27.3	39.6	2.5	3.4	10.9	15.7	0.2	0.4
1991	100.0	41.0	59.0	27.7	39.9	2.4	3.4	10.7	15.3	0.2	0.4
1992	100.0	41.0	59.0	27.6	39.7	2.5	3.5	10.7	15.4	0.2	0.4
1993	100.0	41.2	58.8	27.5	39.3	2.9	3.9	10.6	15.3	0.2	0.3
1994[2]	100.0	40.7	59.3	27.4	39.7	2.8	3.9	10.4	15.4	0.2	0.3

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 4.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1994

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Enrollment								
	1976	1980	1984	1988	1990[1]	1991	1992	1993	1994[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All students									
Total	222,613	233,557	227,519	239,755	257,152	269,335	279,541	282,856	280,071
White, non-Hispanic	21,040	24,362	26,202	30,733	34,416	36,402	36,303	37,163	35,963
Total minority	194,626	196,601	186,769	200,086	214,775	225,267	236,077	239,090	238,154
Black, non-Hispanic	190,305	190,989	180,803	194,151	208,682	218,366	228,963	231,198	230,162
Hispanic	3,442	3,771	4,230	4,122	3,921	4,368	4,429	4,954	5,012
Asian or Pacific Islander	649	1,397	1,458	1,503	1,836	2,143	2,202	2,435	2,429
American Indian/Alaskan Native	230	444	278	310	336	390	483	503	551
Nonresident alien	6,947	12,594	14,548	8,936	7,961	7,666	7,161	6,603	5,954
4-year									
Total	206,676	218,009	212,844	223,250	240,497	252,093	261,089	262,431	259,997
White, non-Hispanic	18,664	21,528	23,761	27,439	30,825	32,533	31,944	31,677	30,875
Total minority	181,232	184,066	174,662	186,968	201,776	211,992	222,090	224,268	223,321
Black, non-Hispanic	179,848	181,237	171,401	183,402	197,857	207,449	217,614	219,431	218,565
Hispanic	581	1,079	1,653	1,886	1,873	2,143	1,976	2,136	2,099
Asian or Pacific Islander	608	1,347	1,367	1,399	1,738	2,037	2,061	2,273	2,234
American Indian/Alaskan Native	195	403	241	281	308	363	439	428	423
Nonresident alien	6,780	12,415	14,421	8,843	7,896	7,568	7,055	6,486	5,801
Public	143,528	155,085	151,289	158,606	171,969	182,204	188,143	189,032	187,735
White, non-Hispanic	17,410	20,586	22,767	26,190	28,893	30,301	30,262	30,072	29,225
Total minority	122,894	126,362	118,958	127,202	138,068	146,991	153,316	154,686	154,440
Black, non-Hispanic	121,851	124,236	116,845	124,438	134,924	143,411	149,754	150,867	150,682
Hispanic	426	639	970	1,324	1,428	1,621	1,601	1,685	1,655
Asian or Pacific Islander	464	1,125	927	1,185	1,421	1,633	1,618	1,751	1,736
American Indian/Alaskan Native	153	362	216	255	295	326	343	383	367
Nonresident alien	3,224	8,137	9,564	5,214	5,008	4,912	4,565	4,274	4,070
Private	63,148	62,924	61,555	64,644	68,528	69,889	72,946	73,399	72,262
White, non-Hispanic	1,254	942	994	1,249	1,932	2,232	1,682	1,605	1,650
Total minority	58,338	57,704	55,704	59,766	63,708	65,001	68,774	69,582	68,881
Black, non-Hispanic	57,997	57,001	54,556	58,964	62,933	64,038	67,860	68,564	67,883
Hispanic	155	440	683	562	445	522	375	451	444
Asian or Pacific Islander	144	222	440	214	317	404	443	522	498
American Indian/Alaskan Native	42	41	25	26	13	37	96	45	56
Nonresident alien	3,556	4,278	4,857	3,629	2,888	2,656	2,490	2,212	1,731
2-year									
Total	15,937	15,548	14,675	16,505	16,655	17,242	18,452	20,425	20,074
White, non-Hispanic	2,376	2,834	2,441	3,294	3,591	3,869	4,359	5,486	5,088
Total minority	13,394	12,535	12,107	13,118	12,999	13,275	13,987	14,822	14,833
Black, non-Hispanic	10,457	9,752	9,402	10,749	10,825	10,917	11,349	11,767	11,597
Hispanic	2,861	2,692	2,577	2,236	2,048	2,225	2,453	2,818	2,913
Asian or Pacific Islander	41	50	91	104	98	106	141	162	195
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	41	37	29	28	27	44	75	128
Nonresident alien	167	179	127	93	65	98	106	117	153
Public	13,308	13,132	12,827	15,066	15,077	15,643	16,823	19,164	18,785
White, non-Hispanic	2,344	2,822	2,439	3,279	3,585	3,795	4,281	5,479	5,083
Total minority	10,844	10,203	10,303	11,712	11,454	11,786	12,469	13,632	13,647
Black, non-Hispanic	7,919	7,425	7,600	9,348	9,280	9,453	9,831	10,577	10,416
Hispanic	2,858	2,688	2,577	2,236	2,048	2,203	2,453	2,818	2,909
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	49	89	99	98	105	141	162	194
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34	41	37	29	28	25	44	75	128
Nonresident alien	120	107	85	75	38	62	73	53	55
Private	2,629	2,416	1,848	1,439	1,578	1,599	1,629	1,261	1,289
White, non-Hispanic	32	12	2	15	6	74	78	7	5
Total minority	2,550	2,332	1,804	1,406	1,545	1,489	1,518	1,190	1,186
Black, non-Hispanic	2,538	2,327	1,802	1,401	1,545	1,464	1,518	1,190	1,181
Hispanic	3	4	—	—	—	22	—	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	1	2	5	—	1	—	—	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Nonresident alien	47	72	42	18	27	36	33	64	98

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Table 4.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1994—Continued

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Percentage distribution by type and control								
	1976	1980	1984	1988	1990[1]	1991	1992	1993	1994[2]
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All students									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	9.5	10.4	11.5	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.0	13.1	12.8
Total minority	87.4	84.2	82.1	83.5	83.5	83.6	84.5	84.5	85.0
Black, non-Hispanic	85.5	81.8	79.5	81.0	81.2	81.1	81.9	81.7	82.2
Hispanic	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	3.1	5.4	6.4	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1
4-year									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	9.0	9.9	11.2	12.3	12.8	12.9	12.2	12.1	11.9
Total minority	87.7	84.4	82.1	83.7	83.9	84.1	85.1	85.5	85.9
Black, non-Hispanic	87.0	83.1	80.5	82.2	82.3	82.3	83.3	83.6	84.1
Hispanic	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	3.3	5.7	6.8	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2
Public	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	12.1	13.3	15.0	16.5	16.8	16.6	16.1	15.9	15.6
Total minority	85.6	81.5	78.6	80.2	80.3	80.7	81.5	81.8	82.3
Black, non-Hispanic	84.9	80.1	77.2	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.6	79.8	80.3
Hispanic	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	2.2	5.2	6.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
Private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Total minority	92.4	91.7	90.5	92.5	93.0	93.0	94.3	94.8	95.3
Black, non-Hispanic	91.8	90.6	88.6	91.2	91.8	91.6	93.0	93.4	93.9
Hispanic	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)
Nonresident alien	5.6	6.8	7.9	5.6	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.4
2-year									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	14.9	18.2	16.6	20.0	21.6	22.4	23.6	26.9	25.3
Total minority	84.0	80.6	82.5	79.5	78.0	77.0	75.8	72.6	73.9
Black, non-Hispanic	65.6	62.7	64.1	65.1	65.0	63.3	61.5	57.6	57.8
Hispanic	18.0	17.3	17.6	13.5	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
Nonresident alien	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Public	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	17.6	21.5	19.0	21.8	23.8	24.3	25.4	28.6	27.1
Total minority	81.5	77.7	80.3	77.7	76.0	75.3	74.1	71.1	72.6
Black, non-Hispanic	59.5	56.5	59.3	62.0	61.6	60.4	58.4	55.2	55.4
Hispanic	21.5	20.5	20.1	14.8	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Nonresident alien	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	4.6	4.8	0.6	0.4
Total minority	97.0	96.5	97.6	97.7	97.9	93.1	93.2	94.4	92.0
Black, non-Hispanic	96.5	96.3	97.5	97.4	97.9	91.6	93.2	94.4	91.6
Hispanic	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	(3)	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonresident alien	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.0	5.1	7.6

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 5.—Fall enrollment in all institutions and historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1994

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	All institutions of higher education (Numbers, in thousands)								
	1976	1980[1]	1984	1988	1990[1]	1991	1992	1993	1994[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All students									
Total	10,985.6	12,086.8	12,233.0	13,043.1	13,818.6	14,359.0	14,487.4	14,304.8	14,278.8
White, non-Hispanic	9,076.1	9,833.0	9,814.7	10,283.2	10,722.5	10,989.8	10,875.4	10,600.0	10,415.8
Total minority	1,690.8	1,948.8	2,083.8	2,398.8	2,704.7	2,952.8	3,164.2	3,247.7	3,406.5
Black, non-Hispanic	1,033.0	1,106.8	1,075.8	1,129.6	1,247.0	1,335.4	1,392.9	1,412.8	1,448.2
Hispanic	383.8	471.7	534.9	680.0	782.4	866.6	955.0	988.8	1,056.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	197.9	286.4	389.5	496.7	572.4	637.2	697.0	724.4	773.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76.1	83.9	83.6	92.5	102.8	113.7	119.3	121.7	127.8
Nonresident alien	218.7	305.0	334.6	361.2	391.5	416.4	447.7	457.1	456.5
4-year									
Total	7,106.5	7,565.4	7,706.1	8,175.0	8,578.6	8,707.1	8,765.0	8,738.9	8,749.1
White, non-Hispanic	5,999.0	6,274.5	6,300.4	6,581.6	6,768.1	6,791.0	6,744.3	6,639.5	6,565.3
Total minority	931.0	1,049.9	1,123.6	1,291.8	1,486.1	1,573.3	1,663.7	1,733.6	1,819.2
Black, non-Hispanic	603.7	634.3	617.0	656.3	722.8	757.8	791.2	813.7	833.6
Hispanic	173.6	216.6	246.1	296.0	358.2	382.9	410.0	432.0	462.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	118.7	162.1	222.4	297.4	357.2	381.5	407.5	429.4	461.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35.0	36.9	38.1	42.1	47.9	51.1	54.9	58.5	61.2
Nonresident alien	176.5	240.9	282.1	301.5	324.3	342.8	357.0	365.9	364.5
Public	4,892.9	5,127.6	5,196.0	5,544.0	5,848.2	5,904.7	5,900.0	5,851.8	5,825.2
White, non-Hispanic	4,120.2	4,243.0	4,229.9	4,454.8	4,605.6	4,597.4	4,531.6	4,432.9	4,355.0
Total minority	666.7	740.8	795.9	907.7	1,046.2	1,101.7	1,155.8	1,202.1	1,256.7
Black, non-Hispanic	421.8	438.2	426.7	448.5	495.1	516.2	535.5	548.2	561.4
Hispanic	129.3	156.4	178.8	215.8	262.5	278.7	295.2	311.5	332.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	87.5	117.2	160.3	210.2	250.6	266.2	281.9	296.6	315.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	28.2	29.0	30.1	33.3	38.0	40.6	43.0	45.9	47.5
Nonresident alien	106.0	143.8	170.1	181.4	196.4	205.6	212.6	216.7	213.4
Private	2,213.6	2,437.8	2,510.2	2,631.0	2,730.3	2,802.3	2,865.0	2,887.2	2,923.9
White, non-Hispanic	1,878.8	2,031.5	2,070.5	2,126.8	2,162.5	2,193.5	2,212.6	2,206.6	2,210.3
Total minority	264.3	309.2	327.7	384.1	439.8	471.5	507.9	531.5	562.5
Black, non-Hispanic	182.0	196.1	190.4	207.8	227.7	241.5	255.7	265.6	272.2
Hispanic	44.3	60.2	67.3	80.2	95.7	104.2	114.8	120.4	130.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	31.2	44.9	62.1	87.2	106.6	115.3	125.6	132.8	146.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.9	10.6	11.8	12.6	13.6
Nonresident alien	70.5	97.1	112.0	120.1	127.9	137.2	144.4	149.1	151.1
2-year									
Total	3,879.1	4,521.4	4,526.9	4,868.1	5,240.1	5,651.9	5,722.4	5,565.9	5,529.7
White, non-Hispanic	3,077.1	3,558.5	3,514.3	3,701.5	3,954.3	4,198.8	4,131.2	3,960.6	3,850.5
Total minority	759.8	898.9	960.1	1,106.9	1,218.6	1,379.6	1,500.6	1,514.1	1,587.3
Black, non-Hispanic	429.3	472.5	458.7	473.3	524.3	577.6	601.6	599.0	614.6
Hispanic	210.2	255.1	288.8	383.9	424.2	483.7	545.0	556.8	593.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	79.2	124.3	167.1	199.3	215.2	255.7	289.5	295.0	312.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41.2	47.0	45.5	50.4	54.9	62.6	64.4	63.2	66.6
Nonresident alien	42.2	64.1	52.5	59.6	67.1	73.5	90.6	91.2	91.9
Public	3,748.1	4,328.8	4,260.4	4,612.4	4,996.5	5,404.8	5,484.6	5,337.3	5,308.5
White, non-Hispanic	2,974.3	3,413.1	3,312.5	3,509.0	3,779.8	4,024.8	3,961.2	3,793.7	3,690.1
Total minority	734.5	855.4	899.0	1,047.0	1,153.0	1,310.3	1,436.4	1,456.0	1,530.0
Black, non-Hispanic	409.5	437.9	417.3	432.6	481.4	537.2	565.0	566.1	582.7
Hispanic	207.5	249.8	277.3	371.1	408.9	463.4	527.1	539.8	577.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	78.2	122.5	162.4	195.5	210.3	250.1	284.0	289.7	306.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	39.3	45.2	42.0	47.8	52.4	59.6	60.3	60.5	63.7
Nonresident alien	39.2	60.3	48.9	56.4	63.6	69.7	86.9	87.6	88.4
Private	131.0	192.6	266.4	255.7	243.6	247.1	237.8	228.5	221.2
White, non-Hispanic	102.8	145.4	201.8	192.6	174.5	174.0	170.0	166.9	160.3
Total minority	25.3	43.5	61.2	60.0	65.6	69.3	64.1	58.1	57.3
Black, non-Hispanic	19.8	34.6	41.4	40.7	42.9	40.4	36.6	32.9	31.9
Hispanic	2.6	5.3	11.6	12.9	15.3	20.3	17.9	17.1	16.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9	1.8	4.7	3.8	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.8	1.8	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	4.1	2.7	3.0
Nonresident alien	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6

Table 5.—Fall enrollment in all institutions and historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1994—Continued

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Enrollment in historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total enrollment								
	1976	1980[1]	1984	1988	1990[1]	1991	1992	1993	1994[2]
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All students									
Total	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
White, non-Hispanic	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total minority	11.5	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.0
Black, non-Hispanic	18.4	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	16.4	16.4	16.4	15.9
Hispanic	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	3.2	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
4-year									
Total	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
White, non-Hispanic	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total minority	19.5	17.5	15.5	14.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.3
Black, non-Hispanic	29.8	28.6	27.8	27.9	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.0	26.2
Hispanic	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nonresident alien	3.8	5.2	5.1	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6
Public	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
White, non-Hispanic	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total minority	18.4	17.1	14.9	14.0	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.9	12.3
Black, non-Hispanic	28.9	28.4	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.8	28.0	27.5	26.8
Hispanic	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nonresident alien	3.0	5.7	5.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Private	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
White, non-Hispanic	0.1	[3]	[3]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total minority	22.1	18.7	17.0	15.6	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.2
Black, non-Hispanic	31.9	29.1	28.7	28.4	27.6	26.5	26.5	25.8	24.9
Hispanic	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	5.0	4.4	4.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.1
2-year									
Total	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total minority	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Black, non-Hispanic	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Hispanic	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	[3]	0.1	0.1	[3]	[3]	[3]	0.1	0.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonresident alien	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total minority	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Black, non-Hispanic	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Hispanic	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	[3]	[3]	0.1	0.1	[3]	[3]	[3]	0.1	0.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonresident alien	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
White, non-Hispanic	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Total minority	10.1	5.4	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1
Black, non-Hispanic	12.8	6.7	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.7
Hispanic	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	[3]
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9	0.1	[3]	0.1	—	[3]	—	—	[3]
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Nonresident alien	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.7

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 6.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by level, sex, and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1994

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Year								
	1976	1980	1984	1988	1990 [1]	1991	1992	1993	1994 [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All students									
Total	222,613	233,557	227,519	239,755	257,152	269,335	279,541	282,856	280,071
Men	104,669	106,387	102,823	100,561	105,157	110,442	114,622	116,397	114,006
Women	117,944	127,170	124,696	139,194	151,995	158,893	164,919	166,459	166,065
White, non-Hispanic	21,040	24,362	26,202	30,733	34,416	36,402	36,303	37,163	35,963
Men	11,654	11,638	11,873	13,160	14,271	15,133	14,971	15,565	14,898
Women	9,386	12,724	14,329	17,573	20,145	21,269	21,332	21,598	21,065
Black, non-Hispanic	190,305	190,989	180,803	194,151	208,682	218,366	228,963	231,198	230,162
Men	84,492	81,818	76,819	78,268	82,897	87,380	91,949	93,110	91,908
Women	105,813	109,171	103,984	115,883	125,785	130,986	137,014	138,088	138,254
Hispanic	3,442	3,771	4,230	4,122	3,921	4,368	4,429	4,954	5,012
Men	2,589	2,499	2,498	2,233	1,994	2,160	2,200	2,479	2,395
Women	853	1,272	1,732	1,889	1,927	2,208	2,229	2,475	2,617
Asian or Pacific Islander	649	1,397	1,458	1,503	1,836	2,143	2,202	2,435	2,429
Men	458	947	956	930	1,089	1,209	1,226	1,295	1,255
Women	191	450	502	573	747	934	976	1,140	1,174
American Indian/Alaskan Native	230	444	278	310	336	390	483	503	551
Men	126	221	133	130	133	146	204	214	244
Women	104	223	145	180	203	244	279	289	307
Nonresident alien	6,947	12,594	14,548	8,936	7,961	7,666	7,161	6,603	5,954
Men	5,350	9,264	10,544	5,840	4,773	4,414	4,072	3,734	3,306
Women	1,597	3,330	4,004	3,096	3,188	3,252	3,089	2,869	2,648
Undergraduate									
Total	201,368	212,276	205,425	216,635	232,820	244,316	253,302	255,398	250,848
Men	94,739	96,633	92,922	91,142	95,967	101,023	104,595	106,169	103,295
Women	106,629	115,643	112,503	125,493	136,853	143,293	148,707	149,229	147,553
White, non-Hispanic	16,565	20,689	21,828	25,077	27,708	29,619	29,656	30,517	28,878
Men	9,429	9,962	10,052	11,077	11,937	12,737	12,580	13,293	12,445
Women	7,136	10,727	11,776	14,000	15,771	16,882	17,076	17,224	16,433
Black, non-Hispanic	175,411	176,082	166,402	179,814	194,160	203,252	213,404	213,337	210,876
Men	78,192	75,745	71,231	73,138	78,033	82,251	86,230	86,973	85,307
Women	97,219	100,337	95,171	106,676	116,127	121,001	126,241	126,364	125,569
Hispanic	3,286	3,596	4,007	3,792	3,518	3,944	4,041	4,536	4,583
Men	2,466	2,387	2,363	2,054	1,792	1,942	2,002	2,254	2,206
Women	820	1,209	1,644	1,738	1,726	2,002	2,039	2,282	2,377
Asian or Pacific Islander	554	1,040	992	1,168	1,293	1,475	1,537	1,821	1,707
Men	394	683	595	716	755	812	840	937	847
Women	160	357	397	452	538	663	697	884	860
American Indian/Alaskan Native	207	410	245	251	293	335	418	435	478
Men	115	205	121	109	120	134	172	184	213
Women	92	205	124	142	173	201	246	251	265
Nonresident alien	5,345	10,459	11,951	6,533	5,848	5,691	5,179	4,752	4,326
Men	4,143	7,651	8,560	4,048	3,330	3,147	2,771	2,528	2,277
Women	1,202	2,808	3,391	2,485	2,518	2,544	2,408	2,224	2,049
Graduate									
Total	18,287	17,582	18,397	19,768	20,692	21,234	22,312	23,349	24,867
Men	7,759	7,358	7,739	7,452	7,177	7,382	7,953	8,128	8,551
Women	10,528	10,224	10,658	12,316	13,515	13,852	14,359	15,221	16,316
White, non-Hispanic	4,008	3,170	3,749	5,059	6,069	6,097	6,016	6,020	6,378
Men	1,827	1,323	1,417	1,685	1,913	1,962	2,001	1,893	2,040
Women	2,181	1,847	2,332	3,374	4,156	4,135	4,015	4,127	4,338
Black, non-Hispanic	12,740	12,024	11,749	12,074	12,077	12,555	13,734	14,872	16,201
Men	4,792	4,277	4,125	3,905	3,626	3,861	4,374	4,726	5,145
Women	7,948	7,747	7,624	8,169	8,451	8,694	9,360	10,146	11,056
Hispanic	46	95	114	177	207	224	208	246	239
Men	31	48	52	70	78	85	78	108	97
Women	15	47	62	107	129	139	130	138	142
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	314	405	265	461	572	563	479	548
Men	52	230	317	163	284	342	327	278	310
Women	27	84	88	102	177	230	236	201	238
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	22	21	46	40	50	58	59	62
Men	4	7	3	12	11	10	28	22	21
Women	7	15	18	34	29	40	30	37	41
Nonresident alien	1,403	1,957	2,359	2,147	1,838	1,736	1,733	1,673	1,439
Men	1,053	1,473	1,825	1,617	1,265	1,122	1,145	1,101	938
Women	350	484	534	530	573	614	588	572	501
First-professional									
Total	2,958	3,699	3,697	3,352	3,640	3,785	3,927	4,109	4,356
Men	2,171	2,396	2,162	1,967	2,013	2,037	2,074	2,100	2,160
Women	787	1,303	1,535	1,385	1,627	1,748	1,853	2,009	2,196
White, non-Hispanic	467	503	625	597	639	686	631	626	707
Men	398	353	404	398	421	434	390	379	413
Women	69	150	221	199	218	252	241	247	294
Black, non-Hispanic	2,154	2,883	2,652	2,263	2,445	2,559	2,758	2,989	3,085
Men	1,508	1,796	1,463	1,225	1,238	1,268	1,345	1,411	1,456
Women	646	1,087	1,189	1,038	1,207	1,291	1,413	1,578	1,629
Hispanic	110	80	109	153	196	200	180	172	190
Men	92	64	83	109	124	133	120	117	92
Women	18	16	26	44	72	67	60	55	98
Asian or Pacific Islander	16	43	61	70	82	96	102	135	174
Men	12	34	44	51	50	55	59	80	98
Women	4	9	17	19	32	41	43	55	76
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	12	12	13	3	5	7	9	11
Men	7	9	9	9	2	2	4	8	10
Women	5	3	3	4	1	3	3	1	1
Nonresident alien	199	178	238	256	275	239	249	178	189
Men	154	140	159	175	178	145	156	105	91
Women	45	38	79	81	97	94	93	73	98

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Table 6.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by level, sex, and race/ethnicity of student: 1976 to 1994—Continued

Type and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Percentage distribution by level enrolled								
	1976	1980	1984	1988	1990[1]	1991	1992	1993	1994[2]
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All students									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	47.0	45.6	45.2	41.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.2	40.7
Women	53.0	54.4	54.8	58.1	59.1	59.0	59.0	58.8	59.3
White, non-Hispanic	9.5	10.4	11.5	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.0	13.1	12.8
Men	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.3
Women	4.2	5.4	6.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	85.5	81.8	79.5	81.0	81.2	81.1	81.9	81.7	82.2
Men	38.0	35.0	33.8	32.6	32.2	32.4	32.9	32.9	32.8
Women	47.5	46.7	45.7	48.3	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.8	49.4
Hispanic	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Men	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Women	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Men	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Women	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Men	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	3.1	5.4	6.4	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1
Men	2.4	4.0	4.6	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Women	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Undergraduate									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.0	100.0
Men	47.0	45.5	45.2	42.1	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.2
Women	53.0	54.5	54.8	57.9	58.8	58.7	58.7	58.4	58.8
White, non-Hispanic	8.2	9.7	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.5
Men	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0
Women	3.5	5.1	5.7	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6
Black, non-Hispanic	87.1	82.9	81.0	83.0	83.4	83.2	84.2	83.5	84.1
Men	38.8	35.7	34.7	33.8	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.1	34.0
Women	48.3	47.3	46.3	49.2	49.9	49.5	49.8	49.5	50.1
Hispanic	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Men	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Women	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Men	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Women	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Men	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	2.7	4.9	5.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7
Men	2.1	3.6	4.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Women	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Graduate									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	42.4	41.8	42.1	37.7	34.7	34.8	35.6	34.8	34.4
Women	57.6	58.2	57.9	62.3	65.3	65.2	64.4	65.2	65.6
White, non-Hispanic	21.9	18.0	20.4	25.6	29.3	28.7	27.0	25.8	25.6
Men	10.0	7.5	7.7	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.1	8.2
Women	11.9	10.5	12.7	17.1	20.1	19.5	18.0	17.7	17.4
Black, non-Hispanic	69.7	68.4	63.9	61.1	58.4	59.1	61.6	63.7	65.2
Men	26.2	24.3	22.4	19.8	17.5	18.2	19.6	20.2	20.7
Women	43.5	44.1	41.4	41.3	40.8	40.9	42.0	43.5	44.5
Hispanic	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0
Men	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Women	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2
Men	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Women	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Men	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonresident alien	7.7	11.1	12.8	10.9	8.9	8.2	7.8	7.2	5.8
Men	5.8	8.4	9.9	8.2	6.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.8
Women	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0
First-professional									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	73.4	64.8	58.5	58.7	55.3	53.8	52.8	51.1	49.6
Women	26.6	35.2	41.5	41.3	44.7	46.2	47.2	48.9	50.4
White, non-Hispanic	15.8	13.6	16.9	17.8	17.6	18.1	16.1	15.2	16.2
Men	13.5	9.5	10.9	11.9	11.6	11.5	9.9	9.2	9.5
Women	2.3	4.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.7
Black, non-Hispanic	72.8	77.9	71.7	67.5	67.2	67.6	70.2	72.7	70.8
Men	51.0	48.6	39.6	36.5	34.0	33.5	34.3	34.3	33.4
Women	21.8	29.4	32.2	31.0	33.2	34.1	36.0	38.4	37.4
Hispanic	3.7	2.2	2.9	4.6	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.4
Men	3.1	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.1
Women	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.0
Men	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.2
Women	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Men	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Women	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)
Nonresident alien	6.7	4.8	6.4	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	4.3	4.3
Men	5.2	3.8	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.8	4.0	2.6	2.1
Women	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.2

[1] Data have been revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 7.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and level of enrollment: 1990 and 1994

Institution	State	1990[1]				1994[2]			
		Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	—	**257,152**	**232,820**	**20,692**	**3,640**	**280,071**	**250,848**	**24,867**	**4,356**
Alabama A&M University	AL	4,886	3,701	1,185	—	5,543	4,129	1,414	—
Alabama State University	AL	4,587	4,178	409	—	5,037	4,590	447	—
Bishop State Community College[3]	AL	2,057	2,057	—	—	4,511	4,511	—	—
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	279	279	—	—	190	190	—	—
Carver State Technical College[3]	AL	535	535	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College	AL	380	380	—	—	435	435	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	852	852	—	—	768	768	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	1,711	1,711	—	—	1,920	1,920	—	—
Miles College	AL	584	584	—	—	1,068	1,068	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	1,266	1,266	—	—	1,534	1,534	—	—
Selma University	AL	204	204	—	—	206	206	—	—
Stillman College	AL	770	770	—	—	913	913	—	—
Talladega College	AL	667	666	1	—	976	976	—	—
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	783	783	—	—	785	785	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	3,510	3,166	130	214	3,322	2,923	186	213
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	291	291	—	—	225	225	—	—
Philander Smith College	AR	594	594	—	—	841	841	—	—
Shorter College	AR	135	135	—	—	282	282	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	3,672	3,666	6	—	3,823	3,696	127	—
Delaware State University	DE	2,606	2,343	263	—	3,381	3,108	273	—
Howard University	DC	11,101	8,455	1,558	1,088	10,115	6,970	1,800	1,345
University of the District of Columbia	DC	11,990	11,280	710	—	10,599	10,004	595	—
Bethune Cookman College	FL	2,342	2,341	1	—	2,345	2,345	—	—
Edward Waters College	FL	597	597	—	—	782	782	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	8,344	7,915	402	27	10,084	9,382	629	73
Florida Memorial College	FL	2,251	2,251	—	—	1,320	1,320	—	—
Albany State College	GA	2,405	2,146	259	—	3,062	2,759	303	—
Clark Atlanta University	GA	3,508	2,539	969	—	5,193	3,914	1,279	—
Fort Valley State College	GA	2,158	1,933	225	—	2,823	2,381	442	—
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	294	—	14	280	398	—	39	359
Morehouse College	GA	2,720	2,720	—	—	2,992	2,992	—	—
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	145	—	—	145	164	—	11	153
Morris Brown College	GA	2,049	2,049	—	—	1,894	1,894	—	—
Paine College	GA	582	582	—	—	721	721	—	—
Savannah State College	GA	2,319	2,213	106	—	3,253	3,253	—	—
Spelman College	GA	1,710	1,710	—	—	1,977	1,977	—	—
Kentucky State University	KY	2,506	2,419	87	—	2,563	2,496	67	—
Dillard University	LA	1,998	1,998	—	—	1,675	1,675	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	6,485	5,896	589	—	7,610	6,782	828	—
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	8,941	7,795	781	365	9,904	8,619	963	322
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	4,064	3,917	147	—	4,302	4,008	294	—
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	1,020	1,020	—	—	1,267	1,267	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	2,943	2,624	301	18	3,463	2,973	271	219
Bowie State University	MD	4,188	2,879	1,309	—	4,896	3,238	1,658	—
Coppin State College	MD	2,578	2,325	253	—	3,380	2,956	424	—
Morgan State University	MD	4,693	4,163	530	—	5,766	5,356	410	—
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	2,067	1,925	142	—	2,925	2,691	234	—
Lewis College of Business	MI	233	233	—	—	245	245	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	2,863	2,640	223	—	2,742	2,555	187	—
Coahoma Community College	MS	1,351	1,351	—	—	969	969	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	668	668	—	—	964	964	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	6,837	5,793	1,044	—	6,224	5,250	974	—
Mary Holmes College	MS	742	742	—	—	327	327	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	1,873	1,868	5	—	2,182	2,169	13	—
Rust College	MS	1,021	1,021	—	—	1,055	1,055	—	—
Tougaloo College	MS	956	956	—	—	1,105	1,105	—	—
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	1,973	1,973	—	—	1,757	1,757	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	3,619	3,242	377	—	3,512	3,149	363	—
Barber-Scotia College	NC	422	422	—	—	432	432	—	—
Bennett College	NC	586	586	—	—	655	655	—	—
Elizabeth City State University	NC	1,746	1,746	—	—	2,099	2,099	—	—
Fayetteville State University	NC	3,337	2,630	707	—	4,109	3,268	841	—
Johnson C Smith University	NC	1,182	1,182	—	—	1,413	1,413	—	—
Livingstone College	NC	682	682	—	—	836	777	10	49

Table 7.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution and level of enrollment: 1990 and 1994—Continued

Institution	State	1990[1]				1994[2]			
		Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-professional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	6,595	5,726	869	—	8,136	7,124	1,012	—
North Carolina Central University	NC	5,482	4,182	975	325	5,692	4,257	1,119	316
St. Augustine's College	NC	1,900	1,900	—	—	1,673	1,673	—	—
Shaw University	NC	1,846	1,846	—	—	2,432	2,432	—	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	2,517	2,517	—	—	2,915	2,915	—	—
Central State University	OH	2,886	2,886	—	—	2,763	2,722	41	—
Wilberforce University	OH	809	809	—	—	976	976	—	—
Langston University	OK	2,792	2,753	39	—	3,408	3,349	59	—
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	1,738	1,330	408	—	1,357	1,084	273	—
Lincoln University	PA	1,374	1,180	194	—	1,371	1,141	230	—
Allen University	SC	233	233	—	—	256	256	—	—
Benedict College	SC	1,478	1,478	—	—	1,501	1,501	—	—
Claflin College	SC	913	913	—	—	1,023	1,023	—	—
Clinton Junior College[4]	SC	88	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	617	617	—	—	840	840	—	—
Morris College	SC	760	760	—	—	889	889	—	—
South Carolina State University	SC	4,822	4,615	207	—	4,693	4,147	546	—
Voorhees College	SC	566	566	—	—	716	716	—	—
Fisk University	TN	911	886	25	—	872	839	33	—
Knoxville College	TN	1,266	1,266	—	—	728	728	—	—
Lane College	TN	530	530	—	—	667	667	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	1,066	1,066	—	—	1,436	1,371	65	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	623	—	138	485	726	—	139	587
Tennessee State University	TN	7,393	6,347	1,046	—	8,180	6,721	1,459	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	714	714	—	—	613	613	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	TX	598	598	—	—	382	382	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	997	997	—	—	667	667	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	4,990	4,386	604	—	5,849	4,854	995	—
St. Philip's College	TX	5,204	5,204	—	—	6,571	6,571	—	—
Southwestern Christian College	TX	225	225	—	—	182	182	—	—
Texas College	TX	478	478	—	—	262	262	—	—
Texas Southern University	TX	9,427	7,480	1,378	569	10,078	8,456	1,071	551
Wiley College	TX	463	463	—	—	584	584	—	—
Hampton University	VA	5,305	4,802	503	—	5,769	5,324	445	—
Norfolk State University	VA	8,008	7,078	930	—	8,667	7,252	1,415	—
St. Paul's College	VA	574	574	—	—	763	763	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	3,988	3,493	495	—	4,007	3,317	690	—
Virginia Union University	VA	1,298	1,165	9	124	1,525	1,329	27	169
Bluefield State College	WV	2,702	2,702	—	—	2,609	2,609	—	—
West Virginia State College	WV	4,834	4,834	—	—	4,519	4,519	—	—
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	1,684	1,545	139	—	1,915	1,749	166	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] In 1993 Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College.
[4] School lost accreditation in 1992.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 8.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1994

Institution	State	Year established	Control	1976		1980		1984	
				Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	—	—	—	**222,613**	**117,944**	**233,557**	**127,170**	**227,519**	**124,696**
**Alabama A&M University	AL	1875	Public 4-year	4,564	2,246	4,380	2,104	4,109	1,838
Alabama State University[2]	AL	1874	Public 4-year	4,153	2,455	4,066	2,416	3,787	2,084
Bishop State Community College[3]	AL	1927	Public 2-year	1,649	920	1,425	955	1,587	1,049
C. A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	1965	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver State Technical College[4]	AL	1962	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College[5]	AL	1922	Private 2-year	137	70	243	182	326	223
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham[6]	AL	1889	Private 4-year	346	165	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	1961	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College[7]	AL	1965	Public 2-year	1,345	870	1,056	728	1,552	902
Lomax-Hannon Junior College[8]	AL	1893	Private 2-year	126	76	96	42	—	—
Miles College	AL	1905	Private 4-year	1,469	739	1,014	528	582	319
Oakwood College[9]	AL	1896	Private 4-year	1,171	652	1,303	751	1,330	700
Selma University	AL	1878	Private 4-year	650	324	501	276	351	189
Stillman College[10]	AL	1876	Private 4-year	857	497	558	317	731	400
Talladega College[11]	AL	1867	Private 4-year	625	406	797	576	503	306
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	1966	Public 2-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuskegee University[12]	AL	1881	Private 4-year	3,571	1,797	3,736	1,930	3,275	1,668
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	1901	Private 4-year	583	173	298	146	150	70
Philander Smith College	AR	1877	Private 4-year	592	249	590	282	549	217
Shorter College	AR	1886	Private 2-year	199	98	164	72	78	25
**University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff[13]	AR	1873	Public 4-year	3,062	1,653	3,064	1,750	2,640	1,553
**Delaware State University	DE	1891	Public 4-year	1,844	885	2,084	1,096	2,209	1,187
Howard University[14]	DC	1867	Private 4-year	9,815	4,708	11,321	5,845	11,454	6,197
**University of the District of Columbia[15]	DC	1851	Public 4-year	1,322	966	13,900	7,698	12,832	7,061
Bethune-Cookman College[16]	FL	1904	Private 4-year	1,517	855	1,738	1,045	1,708	983
Edward Waters College[17]	FL	1866	Private 4-year	743	417	836	548	748	444
Florida A&M University[18]	FL	1877	Public 4-year	5,779	2,913	5,371	2,726	5,269	2,709
Florida Memorial College[19]	FL	1879	Private 4-year	412	177	950	502	1,760	820
Albany State College	GA	1903	Public 4-year	2,222	1,289	1,555	897	1,893	1,157
Clark Atlanta University[20]	GA	1989	Private 4-year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlanta University[21]	GA	1865	Private 4-year	1,177	656	1,371	706	1,023	560
Clark College[22]	GA	1869	Private 4-year	1,792	1,135	2,107	1,397	1,879	1,241
**Fort Valley State College[23]	GA	1895	Public 4-year	1,869	910	1,814	983	1,837	988
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	1958	Private 4-year	227	31	273	36	311	58
Morehouse College	GA	1867	Private 4-year	1,402	—	2,006	28	2,056	—
Morehouse School of Medicine[24]	GA	1978	Private 4-year	—	—	—	—	127	58
Morris Brown College[25]	GA	1881	Private 4-year	1,579	806	1,611	983	1,086	674
Paine College	GA	1882	Private 4-year	775	472	748	473	752	512
Savannah State College[26]	GA	1890	Public 4-year	2,847	1,713	2,110	1,090	2,011	1,086
Spelman College[27]	GA	1881	Private 4-year	1,289	1,289	1,366	1,366	1,604	1,604
**Kentucky State University	KY	1886	Public 4-year	2,389	1,167	2,336	1,236	2,066	1,130
Dillard University[28]	LA	1869	Private 4-year	1,186	875	1,208	902	1,214	940
Grambling State University[29]	LA	1901	Public 4-year	4,048	2,144	3,549	1,797	4,767	2,534
**Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	1880	Public 4-year	8,995	4,970	8,372	4,409	9,784	4,939
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	1959	Public 4-year	3,311	1,928	2,574	1,733	2,870	1,915
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	1964	Public 2-year	974	580	723	507	621	415
Xavier University of Louisiana[30]	LA	1917	Private 4-year	1,846	1,086	2,004	1,277	2,071	1,371
Bowie State University[31]	MD	1865	Public 4-year	2,845	1,598	2,757	1,619	2,361	1,382
Coppin State College[32]	MD	1900	Public 4-year	2,949	2,122	2,541	1,838	2,434	1,712
Morgan State University	MD	1867	Public 4-year	6,254	3,333	5,050	2,851	4,208	2,254
**University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	1886	Public 4-year	994	451	1,073	543	1,230	669
Lewis College of Business[33]	MI	1874	Private 2-year	225	180	487	392	377	291
**Alcorn State University	MS	1871	Public 4-year	2,603	1,476	2,341	1,346	2,395	1,359
Coahoma Community College[34]	MS	1949	Public 2-year	1,446	696	1,394	984	1,457	825
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus[35]	MS	1954	Public 2-year	994	544	1,005	575	640	403
Jackson State University	MS	1877	Public 4-year	7,928	4,283	7,099	4,078	6,088	3,357
Mary Holmes College	MS	1892	Private 2-year	624	279	422	218	704	454
Mississippi Industrial College[36]	MS	1905	Private 4-year	314	162	239	139	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	1946	Public 4-year	3,228	1,718	2,564	1,461	2,396	1,362
Natchez Junior College[37]	MS	1884	Private 2-year	19	16	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute[38]	MS	1907	Private 2-year	139	80	146	83	90	45
Rust College	MS	1866	Private 4-year	883	555	715	434	870	537
Tougaloo College[39]	MS	1869	Private 4-year	810	541	886	598	775	561

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Table 8.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1994—Continued

1988		1990[1]		1991		1992		1993		1994	
Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
239,755	**139,194**	**257,152**	**151,995**	**269,335**	**158,893**	**279,541**	**164,919**	**282,856**	**166,459**	**280,071**	**166,065**
4,244	2,247	4,886	2,723	5,215	2,875	5,068	2,781	5,593	3,019	5,543	3,016
4,045	2,385	4,587	2,681	4,822	2,788	5,488	3,064	5,608	3,184	5,037	2,921
1,824	1,304	2,057	1,371	2,144	1,464	2,757	1,899	4,650	2,965	4,511	2,887
307	185	279	145	297	157	330	176	241	113	190	99
525	321	535	335	543	326	400	267	—	—	—	—
343	271	380	284	383	292	356	245	387	280	435	311
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
694	281	852	373	805	355	870	403	825	406	768	343
1,105	737	1,711	1,041	1,959	1,230	2,041	1,279	2,307	1,491	1,920	1,180
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
616	329	584	322	732	366	751	407	868	475	1,068	563
1,233	718	1,266	727	1,244	725	1,334	788	1,451	838	1,534	915
316	134	204	82	219	84	285	115	360	152	206	80
771	520	770	534	821	566	888	617	953	654	913	616
528	356	667	388	751	429	918	536	1,027	601	976	562
703	349	783	517	746	493	761	505	945	616	785	548
3,401	1,743	3,510	1,839	3,749	1,998	3,598	1,895	3,371	1,710	3,322	1,746
268	157	291	166	306	167	311	171	315	175	225	131
594	320	594	320	776	439	938	557	915	503	841	501
151	63	135	77	133	76	161	107	209	114	282	143
3,333	2,017	3,672	2,237	3,459	2,110	3,709	2,218	4,075	2,293	3,823	2,224
2,510	1,459	2,606	1,469	2,882	1,650	2,936	1,675	3,301	1,906	3,381	1,926
11,617	6,682	11,101	6,455	10,724	6,369	10,667	6,367	10,538	6,312	10,115	6,195
11,263	6,296	11,990	6,922	11,422	6,609	11,578	6,496	10,608	6,035	10,599	6,144
1,860	1,127	2,342	1,444	2,273	1,370	2,301	1,394	2,210	1,311	2,345	1,400
597	357	597	357	657	393	627	401	786	509	782	509
6,396	3,560	8,344	4,738	9,196	5,192	9,487	5,503	9,876	5,757	10,084	5,844
2,462	1,411	2,251	1,508	1,530	1,007	1,489	924	1,579	934	1,320	840
2,104	1,357	2,405	1,581	2,746	1,752	3,106	1,981	3,257	2,104	3,062	1,976
—	—	3,508	2,367	3,993	2,737	4,480	3,048	5,128	3,550	5,193	3,567
1,023	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,128	1,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,915	1,094	2,158	1,294	2,368	1,455	2,537	1,526	2,743	1,611	2,823	1,682
260	55	294	75	330	100	382	121	374	128	398	129
2,690	5	2,720	—	2,992	—	2,990	—	3,005	—	2,992	19
137	69	145	72	144	80	162	89	161	89	164	96
1,355	824	2,049	1,181	2,050	1,208	2,094	1,241	2,126	1,265	1,894	1,075
606	400	582	408	582	385	680	462	723	499	721	498
1,904	1,047	2,319	1,328	2,624	1,510	2,872	1,633	3,197	1,784	3,253	1,809
1,742	1,742	1,710	1,710	1,905	1,905	2,026	2,026	2,065	2,065	1,977	1,977
2,218	1,268	2,506	1,467	2,533	1,447	2,541	1,509	2,485	1,423	2,563	1,461
1,400	1,101	1,998	1,496	1,670	1,256	1,511	1,138	1,585	1,208	1,675	1,289
6,003	3,431	6,485	3,901	7,030	4,214	7,533	4,504	7,833	4,565	7,610	4,472
8,968	5,066	8,941	5,165	9,914	5,641	10,403	5,957	9,502	5,432	9,904	5,687
3,434	2,315	4,064	2,785	4,255	2,913	4,591	3,104	4,277	2,881	4,302	2,870
1,229	886	1,020	717	932	630	1,067	765	1,083	793	1,267	936
2,528	1,731	2,943	2,044	3,071	2,090	3,303	2,286	3,391	2,337	3,463	2,408
3,325	2,061	4,188	2,615	4,434	2,752	4,809	2,903	4,946	3,057	4,896	3,116
2,246	1,520	2,578	1,690	2,816	1,879	2,944	1,934	3,265	2,091	3,380	2,274
4,066	2,246	4,693	2,655	5,034	2,871	5,402	3,083	5,729	3,247	5,766	3,325
1,559	879	2,067	1,042	2,397	1,226	2,430	1,174	2,637	1,320	2,925	1,467
291	242	233	181	274	213	322	249	262	199	245	186
2,757	1,664	2,863	1,629	3,244	1,930	2,919	1,793	2,712	1,697	2,742	1,722
1,407	904	1,351	902	1,422	926	851	507	964	564	969	566
706	441	668	430	683	419	983	589	638	377	964	582
6,777	3,933	6,837	4,047	6,639	3,915	6,203	3,611	6,346	3,701	6,224	3,618
519	337	742	444	733	439	790	520	403	213	327	183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,756	1,028	1,873	1,104	2,059	1,195	2,213	1,213	2,330	1,351	2,182	1,287
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
925	607	1,021	617	1,075	689	1,132	733	1,180	780	1,055	694
794	571	956	700	1,003	705	1,131	769	1,153	764	1,105	756

Table 8.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1994—Continued

Institution	State	Year established	Control	1976		1980		1984	
				Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harris-Stowe State College[40]	MO	1857	Public 4-year	1,248	862	1,175	832	1,175	809
**Lincoln University[41]	MO	1866	Public 4-year	2,341	1,037	2,651	1,202	2,951	1,544
Barber-Scotia College[42]	NC	1867	Private 4-year	526	289	317	191	389	223
Bennett College[43]	NC	1873	Private 4-year	618	618	620	620	575	573
Elizabeth City State University[44]	NC	1891	Public 4-year	1,651	929	1,488	836	1,557	852
Fayetteville State University[45]	NC	1877	Public 4-year	1,940	1,114	2,465	1,440	2,679	1,615
Johnson C Smith University	NC	1867	Private 4-year	1,599	805	1,379	740	1,277	708
Livingstone College	NC	1879	Private 4-year	909	400	879	366	741	390
**North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	1891	Public 4-year	5,515	2,675	5,510	2,473	5,426	2,278
North Carolina Central University[46]	NC	1910	Public 4-year	4,782	2,849	4,910	3,013	4,552	2,835
St. Augustine's College	NC	1867	Private 4-year	1,641	997	1,861	1,063	1,716	998
Shaw University	NC	1865	Private 4-year	1,453	648	1,523	749	1,772	858
Winston-Salem State University[47]	NC	1892	Public 4-year	2,094	1,277	2,220	1,313	2,443	1,533
Central State University[48]	OH	1887	Public 4-year	2,182	1,064	3,031	1,554	2,284	1,155
Wilberforce University[49]	OH	1856	Private 4-year	1,109	493	1,082	558	915	570
**Langston University[50]	OK	1897	Public 4-year	1,128	503	1,179	497	1,802	885
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania[51]	PA	1837	Public 4-year	2,848	1,289	2,426	1,249	1,795	939
Lincoln University[52]	PA	1854	Public 4-year	1,104	537	1,294	665	1,167	611
Allen University[53]	SC	1870	Private 4-year	543	275	410	210	222	101
Benedict College	SC	1870	Private 4-year	1,982	1,267	1,426	914	1,495	933
Claflin College[54]	SC	1869	Private 4-year	1,005	640	739	481	653	425
Clinton Junior College[55]	SC	1894	Private 2-year	208	81	116	54	95	30
Denmark Technical College[56]	SC	1948	Public 2-year	—	—	669	317	657	347
Friendship College[57]	SC	1891	Private 2-year	193	56	343	141	—	—
Morris College	SC	1908	Private 4-year	638	368	626	372	600	383
**South Carolina State University	SC	1896	Public 4-year	3,678	2,127	3,929	2,192	4,226	2,449
Voorhees College[58]	SC	1897	Private 4-year	1,050	617	613	390	560	324
Fisk University[59]	TN	1867	Private 4-year	1,279	761	1,009	682	694	472
Knoxville College[60]	TN	1875	Private 4-year	837	435	557	205	560	242
Lane College[61]	TN	1882	Private 4-year	701	341	757	378	690	352
Le Moyne-Owen College[62]	TN	1862	Private 4-year	1,118	677	1,063	690	844	535
Meharry Medical College[63]	TN	1876	Private 4-year	886	362	817	298	715	298
Morristown College[64]	TN	1881	Private 2-year	176	79	114	45	178	94
**Tennessee State University[65]	TN	1912	Public 4-year	5,480	2,919	8,318	4,435	7,646	4,394
Bishop College[66]	TX	1881	Private 4-year	1,664	694	945	273	1,107	345
Huston-Tillotson College[67]	TX	1876	Private 4-year	717	268	692	290	587	191
Jarvis Christian College[68]	TX	1912	Private 4-year	526	257	619	307	533	290
Paul Quinn College[69]	TX	1872	Private 4-year	537	236	438	230	355	178
**Prairie View A&M University	TX	1876	Public 4-year	5,118	2,660	6,592	3,542	4,437	2,067
St. Philip's College	TX	1927	Public 2-year	6,900	2,034	6,860	2,308	6,313	2,573
Southwestern Christian College[70]	TX	1949	Private 4-year	341	154	285	143	272	130
Texas College	TX	1894	Private 4-year	725	377	476	218	573	218
Texas Southern University[71]	TX	1947	Public 4-year	9,170	4,350	8,100	3,564	8,910	4,352
Wiley College	TX	1873	Private 4-year	599	293	664	328	546	313
Hampton University[72]	VA	1868	Private 4-year	2,805	1,714	3,230	1,930	4,260	2,611
Norfolk State University[73]	VA	1935	Public 4-year	6,956	4,074	7,286	4,324	7,233	4,239
St. Paul's College	VA	1888	Private 4-year	626	331	645	322	697	358
Virginia College[74]	VA	1886	Private 2-year	242	91	—	—	—	—
**Virginia State University[75]	VA	1882	Public 4-year	5,229	2,963	4,668	2,645	4,108	2,254
Virginia Union University	VA	1865	Private 4-year	1,424	704	1,361	682	1,298	676
Bluefield State College	WV	1895	Public 4-year	1,735	774	2,742	1,456	2,597	1,548
West Virginia State College	WV	1891	Public 4-year	4,001	1,813	4,353	2,413	4,295	2,267
**University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus[76]	VI	1962	Public 4-year	2,122	1,350	2,148	1,533	2,820	1,994

Table 8.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, control, and sex: 1976 to 1994—Continued

1988		1990[1]		1991		1992		1993		1994	
Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,725	1,327	1,973	1,464	1,980	1,419	1,978	1,505	1,898	1,368	1,757	1,231
2,743	1,617	3,619	2,200	4,101	2,448	4,030	2,388	3,623	2,180	3,512	2,076
422	233	422	233	610	326	705	353	732	348	432	230
615	615	586	586	568	568	635	635	664	663	655	654
1,641	994	1,746	1,112	1,773	1,092	2,019	1,227	2,130	1,301	2,099	1,309
2,726	1,786	3,337	2,202	3,736	2,460	3,902	2,589	4,032	2,654	4,109	2,664
1,197	694	1,182	723	1,256	758	1,278	773	1,391	834	1,413	846
558	213	682	295	646	300	677	306	704	297	836	345
6,297	3,030	6,595	3,264	7,199	3,616	7,723	3,920	8,013	4,114	8,136	4,113
5,182	3,283	5,482	3,383	5,385	3,360	5,681	3,509	5,645	3,525	5,692	3,666
1,788	1,024	1,900	1,091	1,907	1,104	1,918	1,109	1,745	1,001	1,673	973
1,507	802	1,846	994	2,149	1,225	2,483	1,429	2,504	1,458	2,432	1,429
2,532	1,555	2,517	1,558	2,637	1,656	2,728	1,773	2,909	1,856	2,915	1,928
2,515	1,358	2,886	1,543	3,266	1,711	3,236	1,668	3,068	1,617	2,763	1,410
767	485	809	541	809	521	750	473	984	627	976	604
2,308	1,303	2,792	1,619	3,112	1,816	3,315	1,909	3,439	2,021	3,408	2,013
1,361	735	1,738	942	1,477	784	1,548	850	1,519	830	1,357	729
1,251	745	1,374	817	1,458	884	1,476	879	1,445	863	1,371	835
233	118	233	118	239	121	228	90	290	140	256	101
1,448	929	1,478	994	1,422	948	2,414	1,548	1,266	784	1,501	891
742	481	913	545	934	559	1,040	569	972	616	1,023	654
88	21	88	30	76	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
699	383	617	351	711	415	597	304	780	422	840	466
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
774	497	760	502	701	473	792	512	938	604	889	575
4,399	2,586	4,822	2,846	5,145	3,071	5,071	2,991	4,779	2,851	4,693	2,836
587	322	566	313	613	326	665	375	724	417	716	435
774	553	911	691	838	619	872	618	856	603	872	590
1,310	519	1,266	507	1,177	456	914	335	846	298	728	268
541	269	530	289	562	290	534	272	649	297	667	328
1,130	757	1,066	743	1,177	843	1,205	867	1,321	926	1,436	988
677	274	623	304	606	301	681	357	697	392	726	402
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,352	4,203	7,393	4,397	7,405	4,458	7,591	4,612	7,851	4,795	8,180	4,983
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
506	214	714	369	653	330	536	291	539	290	613	333
538	272	598	297	551	295	597	331	497	285	382	208
517	262	997	509	989	570	934	501	670	395	667	414
5,640	2,999	4,990	2,671	5,590	2,889	5,660	2,916	5,848	3,058	5,849	3,189
5,867	2,503	5,204	2,574	5,401	2,751	6,166	3,157	6,732	3,327	6,571	3,400
275	127	225	85	244	112	217	96	182	69	182	72
410	217	478	246	488	252	543	247	452	203	262	109
8,666	4,826	9,427	5,522	10,274	6,155	10,777	6,813	10,641	6,448	10,078	5,975
369	206	463	275	438	251	534	331	541	324	584	360
5,305	3,386	5,305	3,386	5,704	3,413	5,582	3,294	5,759	3,411	5,769	3,460
8,123	5,040	8,008	5,090	8,298	5,258	8,624	5,438	8,652	5,484	8,667	5,572
555	326	574	341	651	409	703	423	672	412	763	490
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,855	2,327	3,988	2,378	4,589	2,757	4,435	2,589	3,996	2,354	4,007	2,333
1,248	668	1,298	685	1,360	684	1,511	791	1,539	817	1,525	829
2,487	1,503	2,702	1,676	2,907	1,727	2,931	1,754	2,601	1,495	2,609	1,534
4,509	2,567	4,834	2,750	4,986	2,749	4,793	2,616	4,756	2,602	4,519	2,476
2,471	1,852	1,684	1,242	1,797	1,320	1,856	1,328	1,867	1,335	1,915	1,368

Footnotes for Table 8

—Data not reported or not applicable.

**Land-grant college.

[1] Revised from previously published data.

[2] Founded as the Lincoln Normal School, a private institution. In 1874, became first state-supported historically black college.

[3] Founded as the Alabama State Branch by Mrs. Fredericka Evans and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of Alabama State College. In 1936, the College began offering a two-year curriculum as part of the parent institution, Alabama State University. In 1965, the College became an independent junior college and the name was changed to Mobile State Junior college. In 1971, the name of the institution was changed to honor its first President, Dr. S.D. Bishop. In 1993 Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College.

[4] In 1993 Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College.

[5] Formerly called Alabama Lutheran Academy and College. In 1981 changed name to Concordia College. Affiliated with the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

[6] School closed in 1977.

[7] In October 1973, Wenonah Vocational Trade School for Negroes (founded in 1949) and Theodore Alfred Lawson State Junior College (founded in 1963 and known as the Wenonah State Technical Junior College between 1963 and 1969) merged as a result of Alabama legislation adopted June, 1972.

[8] Prior to closing in 1984, the school was affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

[9] Is owned and operated by the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.

[10] Affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

[11] Was the first school in Alabama to admit students regardless of race.

[12] Founded by Booker T. Washington. Formerly called Tuskegee Institute.

[13] Founded as Branch Normal College, it continued from 1927 until 1972 as Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College. In 1972, it joined four other campuses to comprise the University of Arkansas System.

[14] Founded as a coeducational and multiracial private university in 1867 by an act of the U.S. Congress, the University is named after General Oliver Otis Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

[15] The roots of the University of the District of Columbia, the nation's only metropolitan, land-grant institution of higher education, stretch back to 1851 when Myrtilla Miner opened a school to prepare black women to teach. In 1976, three public higher education institutions, D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College, and Washington Technical Institute, were merged into the University of the District of Columbia. This merger caused the apparent enrollment increase between 1976 and 1980.

[16] Upon the merger in 1923 of Cookman Institute for Men, founded in 1872 by the Reverend D.S.B. Darnell, and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Women, founded in 1904 by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the institution became the Daytona Cookman Collegiate Institute and was taken over by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The name was later changed to Bethune-Cookman College.

[17] Founded as Brown Theological Institute. Edward Waters College is the oldest historically black institution of higher learning in the State of Florida. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

[18] Designated as a land-grant institution in 1891 and became a university in 1953. Founded in 1887 as the State Normal College for Colored Students.

[19] Affiliated with the Baptist church.

[20] Atlanta University and Clark College merged in July, 1989, to become Clark Atlanta University.

[21] In 1929, the college became an exclusively graduate and professional institution, the first with a predominantly black student body; merged with Clark College in 1989.

[22] Founded as the first Methodist affiliated college to serve African Americans.

[23] The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School merged with the Forsyth State Teachers and Agricultural College in 1939 to become Fort Valley State College.

[24] Morehouse School of Medicine began in 1975 as a medical program within Morehouse College. In April 1985, the school was granted full accreditation to award an M.D. degree.

[25] Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is the only surviving college founded by blacks in Georgia.

[26] Called Georgia State College until 1947, it was established as a school for the training and education of Negro youth. It served as the state land-grant institution for blacks until this function was transferred to Fort Valley State College. The Regents of the University System changed the name to Savannah State College in 1950.

[27] The nation's oldest undergraduate liberal arts college for black women.

[28] Affiliated with the United Church of Christ and the United Methodist Church.

[29] Founded by Charles P. Adams. Is a multi-purpose, state-supported, coeducational institution.

[30] The only historically black institution with Catholic affiliation.

[31] Bowie State University is part of the University of Maryland System. Formerly Bowie State College.

[32] Coppin State College is part of the University of Maryland System.

[33] Founded by Dr. Violet T. Lewis to provide postsecondary business education to urban dwellers unable to obtain training from other institutions. This school originated in a store front in Indianapolis, Indiana.

[34] Was established as Coahoma Junior College in 1949. In 1989, the College was renamed Coahoma Community College.

[35] Founded by Dr. William H. Holtzclaw. Formerly called Utica Junior College and then Hinds Junior College.

[36] Lost accreditation in 1983 and closed in 1986. Lane College in Tennessee maintains their records.

[37] School no longer eligible for listing—lost accreditation.

[38] Formerly Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute. Closed in 1990.

[39] In 1869, the American Missionary Association of New York purchased a plantation of 500 acres near Jackson, Mississippi, and established on it a school for the training of young people irrespective of their religion and race.

[40] Founded in 1857 as the first teacher education institution west of the Mississippi. Was formerly known as Harris Teachers College and Harris Stowe College.

[41] A land-grant, comprehensive, multi-purpose institution of higher education founded by members of the 62nd and 65th U.S. Colored Infantry units as Lincoln Institute in 1866.

[42] Founded as Scotia Seminary, a preparatory school for young Negro women. In 1916 changed its name to Scotia Women's College. Merged with Barber Memorial College in 1930. In 1932 changed name to Barber-Scotia College and then changed to coeducational in 1954. Historically affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (USA).

[43] Founded as a coeducational institution and reorganized as a women's college in 1926. Is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

[44] Founded as a Normal School for the specific purpose of teaching and training teachers of the black race to teach in the common schools. Since 1972, it has been part of the 16–campus University of North Carolina System. Granted its first degrees in 1939 when it was known as Elizabeth City State Teachers College.

[45] Began as Howard School in 1867. In 1877 its name was changed to the State Colored Normal School. It is the second oldest state-supported institution in North Carolina and one of the oldest teacher education institutions in the South. In 1939, the institution began a 4-year program and became Fayetteville State Teachers College marking the beginning of a 4-year curriculum. In 1972, became part of the University of North Carolina System.

[46] Founded by Dr. James E. Shepard. In 1925, became the nation's first state-supported liberal arts college for black people.

[47] Founded as Slater Industrial Academy. Became Winston-Salem Teachers College, the first black institution in the U.S. to grant degrees for teaching in the elementary grades.

[48] Originated as a separate department of Wilberforce University in 1887. Became independent in 1947.

[49] Founded as the first coeducational college for blacks. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

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[50] Was founded as the Colored Agricultural and Normal University. The present name was adopted in 1941.

[51] Founded by Richard Humphreys, a Philadelphia Quaker. It is the nation's oldest historically black institution of higher learning. Began as a high school in 1837 and offered its first baccalaureate degree in the 1930's. Formerly known as Cheyney State College.

[52] The first institution established anywhere in the world to provide higher education in the Arts and Sciences for male youth of African descent. It was chartered as Ashmun Institute, an all-male institution, and remained as such for almost 100 years. It graduated its first woman in 1953, but it did not become fully co-educational until 1965.

[53] Founded under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

[54] Founded by two Methodist laymen from Massachusetts, William and Lee Claflin.

[55] School is no longer eligible for listing—lost accreditation. Affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

[56] Founded as an all black trade school. In 1969, became a public 2-year branch campus of the South Carolina technical education system.

[57] Closed in 1982. Formerly known as Friendship Junior College.

[58] Founded by Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, it is a coeducational, liberal arts college.

[59] Incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee on August 22, 1867. The purpose was the education and training of young black men and women.

[60] Knoxville College now has two campuses. In 1989, Morristown College merged with Knoxville College. Knoxville was founded in 1875 by the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

[61] Founded by the Colored (Christian) Methodist Episcopal Church as the C.M.E. High School, and became Lane College in 1895.

[62] In 1968 LeMoyne College and Owen College merged.

[63] Founded as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, with the mission of educating health professionals for the black population. Meharry became an independent medical college in 1915. Meharry Medical College has trained close to one-third of the black physicians and dentists practicing in the United States today.

[64] After closing in 1988, Morristown was annexed by Knoxville College in 1989.

[65] Founded in 1912 as the Tennessee Agriculture and Industrial State Normal School for Negroes. It merged with the University of Tennessee at Nashville in 1979 and now has two campuses.

[66] Closed in 1988; was affiliated with the Baptist Church.

[67] Was formed in 1952 by the merger of Tillotson College (founded in 1875) and Samuel Huston College (founded in 1876). Is supported by the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ.

[68] A private coeducational college founded in 1912 and affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

[69] Paul Quinn College was established in a one room building in Austin, Texas, by a group of African Methodist Episcopal circuit riders who saw a need for a trade school to teach newly freed slaves. The college moved to Dallas in 1990 to the campus formerly occupied by Bishop College which closed in 1988.

[70] Formerly a 2-year institution, but became a 4-year institution offering bachelor's degrees in 1984.

[71] Founded as the Houston Colored Junior College. Its successor, Houston College for Negroes was transferred to the State of Texas following passage of a bill creating Texas State University for Negroes. Established as a State University in 1947. The name was changed to Texas Southern University in 1951.

[72] Founded by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Hampton is Virginia's only coeducational, non-denominational 4-year private college. Formerly known as Hampton Institute and Hampton College.

[73] Formerly known as Norfolk State College.

[74] Changed name to Virginia Seminary and College. Closed in 1980.

[75] The first fully state-supported, four-year bachelor's degree black college in America. Founded in March, 1882, when the Virginia legislature passed a bill to charter the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. Formerly known as Virginia State College.

[76] This is a public, coeducational, land-grant institution that was founded in 1962 by enabling legislation of the Virgin Islands Legislature. Formerly known as College of the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: The enrollment data for some schools are estimated on the basis of the previous year's enrollment. See methodology section. Enrollments in 1994 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 9.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, race/ethnicity, and percent of black students: 1994 [1]

Institution	State	Total	Black, non-Hispanic	Percent black	White, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	—	**280,071**	**230,162**	**82.2**	**35,963**	**5,012**	**2,429**	**551**	**5,954**
Alabama A&M University	AL	5,543	4,245	76.6	787	18	17	7	469
Alabama State University	AL	5,037	4,872	96.7	115	14	4	—	32
Bishop State Community College [2]	AL	4,511	2,370	52.5	2,008	12	40	81	—
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	190	166	87.4	23	—	1	—	—
Concordia College	AL	435	418	96.1	5	—	—	—	12
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	768	335	43.6	395	12	11	2	13
Lawson State Community College	AL	1,920	1,853	96.5	61	—	—	—	6
Miles College	AL	1,068	1,065	99.7	3	—	—	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	1,534	1,335	87.0	7	8	2	3	179
Selma University	AL	206	205	99.5	1	—	—	—	—
Stillman College	AL	913	895	98.0	18	—	—	—	—
Talladega College	AL	976	940	96.3	29	5	1	1	—
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	785	610	77.7	175	—	—	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	3,322	3,047	91.7	139	80	22	2	32
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	225	222	98.7	1	2	—	—	—
Philander Smith College	AR	841	780	92.7	20	—	38	—	3
Shorter College	AR	282	207	73.4	—	—	—	—	75
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	3,823	3,271	85.6	529	9	9	3	2
Delaware State University	DE	3,381	2,243	66.3	995	60	34	9	40
Howard University	DC	10,115	8,922	88.2	174	89	217	12	701
University of the District of Columbia	DC	10,599	8,991	84.8	317	331	215	—	745
Bethune Cookman College	FL	2,345	2,221	94.7	19	11	2	—	92
Edward Waters College	FL	782	740	94.6	1	—	—	—	41
Florida A&M University	FL	10,084	8,923	88.5	762	144	97	3	155
Florida Memorial College	FL	1,320	1,148	87.0	23	78	—	1	70
Albany State College	GA	3,062	2,708	88.4	342	3	6	3	—
Clark Atlanta University	GA	5,193	4,990	96.1	56	10	19	4	114
Fort Valley State College	GA	2,823	2,630	93.2	172	5	2	—	14
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	398	369	92.7	10	2	2	—	15
Morehouse College	GA	2,992	2,972	99.3	2	—	13	—	5
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	164	136	82.9	13	5	10	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	1,894	1,852	97.8	3	1	—	—	38
Paine College	GA	721	705	97.8	7	2	1	—	6
Savannah State College	GA	3,253	2,951	90.7	216	11	7	2	66
Spelman College	GA	1,977	1,927	97.5	—	1	1	1	47
Kentucky State University	KY	2,563	1,248	48.7	1,274	4	11	2	24
Dillard University	LA	1,675	1,663	99.3	8	2	2	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	7,610	7,281	95.7	265	8	15	2	39
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	9,904	9,315	94.1	480	19	86	4	—
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	4,302	4,016	93.4	188	16	19	4	59
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	1,267	1,178	93.0	82	2	—	—	5
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	3,463	3,120	90.1	200	21	67	—	55
Bowie State University	MD	4,896	3,519	71.9	1,033	52	156	15	121
Coppin State College	MD	3,380	3,119	92.3	135	16	16	37	57
Morgan State University	MD	5,766	5,399	93.6	180	16	36	8	127
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	2,925	2,049	70.1	658	20	25	7	166
Lewis College of Business	MI	245	245	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	2,742	2,556	93.2	165	2	6	4	9
Coahoma Junior College	MS	969	948	97.8	21	—	—	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	964	901	93.5	51	—	11	1	—
Jackson State University	MS	6,224	5,882	94.5	168	8	50	8	108
Mary Holmes College	MS	327	311	95.1	—	4	1	—	11
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	2,182	2,166	99.3	13	3	—	—	—
Rust College	MS	1,055	984	93.3	36	—	—	—	35
Tougaloo College	MS	1,105	1,105	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	1,757	1,313	74.7	407	11	5	1	20
Lincoln University	MO	3,512	931	26.5	2,476	14	19	17	55
Barber-Scotia College	NC	432	430	99.5	2	—	—	—	—
Bennett College	NC	655	646	98.6	1	1	—	—	7
Elizabeth City State University	NC	2,099	1,555	74.1	519	2	14	3	6
Fayetteville State University	NC	4,109	2,632	64.1	1,261	105	57	51	3
Johnson C Smith University	NC	1,413	1,409	99.7	1	1	1	1	—
Livingstone College	NC	836	835	99.9	1	—	—	—	—

Table 9.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, race/ethnicity, and percent of black students: 1994 [1]—Continued

Institution	State	Total	Black, non-Hispanic	Percent black	White, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	8,136	7,047	86.6	853	14	96	19	107
North Carolina Central University	NC	5,692	4,780	84.0	796	20	21	21	54
St. Augustine's College	NC	1,673	1,655	98.9	8	2	—	—	8
Shaw University	NC	2,432	2,317	95.3	87	4	15	9	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	2,915	2,227	76.4	653	12	19	2	2
Central State University	OH	2,763	2,501	90.5	134	7	2	3	116
Wilberforce University	OH	976	948	97.1	26	—	1	1	—
Langston University	OK	3,408	1,874	55.0	1,357	34	29	74	40
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	1,357	1,289	95.0	40	16	9	2	1
Lincoln University	PA	1,371	1,235	90.1	84	10	5	1	36
Allen University	SC	256	256	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Benedict College	SC	1,501	1,464	97.5	3	—	—	—	34
Claflin College	SC	1,023	1,005	98.2	1	—	1	—	16
Denmark Technical College	SC	840	786	93.6	51	2	1	—	—
Morris College	SC	889	886	99.7	2	1	—	—	—
South Carolina State University	SC	4,693	4,392	93.6	274	—	21	2	4
Voorhees College	SC	716	701	97.9	12	2	1	—	—
Fisk University	TN	872	869	99.7	—	—	—	—	3
Knoxville College	TN	728	715	98.2	12	1	—	—	—
Lane College	TN	667	667	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	1,436	1,430	99.6	6	—	—	—	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	726	594	81.8	48	17	31	1	35
Tennessee State University	TN	8,180	5,270	64.4	2,637	64	196	13	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	613	475	77.5	17	40	33	1	47
Jarvis Christian College	TX	382	377	98.7	2	3	—	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	667	645	96.7	2	20	—	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	5,849	5,030	86.0	493	97	80	4	145
St. Philip's College	TX	6,571	1,269	19.3	2,216	2,881	130	44	31
Southwestern Christian College	TX	182	159	87.4	7	—	—	—	16
Texas College	TX	262	254	96.9	—	5	—	1	2
Texas Southern University	TX	10,078	8,332	82.7	253	321	201	6	965
Wiley College	TX	584	546	93.5	12	1	1	—	24
Hampton University	VA	5,769	5,052	87.6	568	27	16	17	89
Norfolk State University	VA	8,667	6,922	79.9	1,475	76	76	12	106
St. Paul's College	VA	763	712	93.3	47	—	1	—	3
Virginia State University	VA	4,007	3,620	90.3	315	27	9	2	34
Virginia Union University	VA	1,525	1,493	97.9	15	2	—	1	14
Bluefield State College	WV	2,609	202	7.7	2,390	10	6	1	—
West Virginia State College	WV	4,519	581	12.9	3,864	24	36	14	—
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	1,915	1,565	81.7	150	32	24	1	143

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Preliminary data.

[2] In 1993 Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 10.—Full-time fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex: 1976 to 1994

Year	Total	White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian American or Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Nonresident alien	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1976	180,059	6,352	3,886	72,562	88,379	1,655	537	390	148	79	67	4,756	1,248
1978	176,243	5,369	3,845	68,076	88,082	1,463	678	549	208	154	107	6,050	1,662
1980	180,521	5,352	4,520	68,735	88,421	1,368	772	699	229	126	102	7,942	2,255
1982	170,611	4,997	4,847	64,862	81,873	1,010	696	410	195	135	142	8,817	2,627
1984	168,616	5,167	4,821	62,883	81,639	1,187	891	705	260	78	82	8,182	2,721
1986	167,825	5,764	6,215	62,118	82,499	1,179	1,036	453	234	119	122	5,912	2,174
1988	180,215	6,088	6,766	65,246	92,320	1,108	1,008	600	294	83	94	4,415	2,193
1990[1]	194,905	7,037	8,441	69,682	100,759	1,030	1,018	680	420	68	94	3,441	2,235
1991	206,493	7,754	9,451	74,014	105,981	1,110	1,125	799	531	91	142	3,207	2,288
1992	213,913	7,696	9,455	77,399	110,245	1,128	1,097	774	580	129	170	2,992	2,248
1993	217,462	8,091	9,807	78,525	111,796	1,286	1,298	816	660	134	162	2,759	2,128
1994[2]	214,889	7,707	9,622	77,485	111,360	1,210	1,412	777	695	160	169	2,368	1,924

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities"; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 11.—Part-time fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex: 1976 to 1994

Year	Total	White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian American or Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Nonresident alien	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1976	42,554	5,302	5,500	11,930	17,434	934	316	68	43	47	37	594	349
1978	51,554	5,420	5,878	14,376	21,709	1,072	490	485	158	171	74	1,031	690
1980	53,036	6,286	8,204	13,083	20,750	1,131	500	248	221	95	121	1,322	1,075
1982	57,760	7,133	8,951	14,012	21,892	1,376	732	285	261	126	198	1,734	1,060
1984	58,903	6,661	9,173	14,128	22,703	1,311	841	251	242	55	63	2,215	1,260
1986	55,450	6,801	9,900	12,158	21,853	1,072	686	284	279	116	157	1,547	597
1988	59,540	7,072	10,807	13,022	23,563	1,125	881	330	279	47	86	1,425	903
1990[1]	62,247	7,234	11,704	13,215	25,026	964	909	409	327	65	109	1,332	953
1991	62,842	7,379	11,818	13,366	25,005	1,050	1,083	410	403	55	102	1,207	964
1992	65,628	7,275	11,877	14,550	26,769	1,072	1,132	452	396	75	109	1,080	841
1993	65,394	7,474	11,791	14,585	26,292	1,193	1,177	479	480	80	127	975	741
1994[2]	65,182	7,191	11,443	14,423	26,894	1,185	1,205	478	479	84	138	938	724

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities"; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 12.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1976

State	Total number of institutions	Total	Total		Public 4-year			Public 2-year			Private 4-year			Private 2-year		
			Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**109**	**222,613**	**104,669**	**117,944**	**40**	**66,122**	**77,406**	**6**	**7,564**	**5,644**	**52**	**29,701**	**33,788**	**11**	**1,182**	**1,106**
Alabama	13	20,663	9,446	11,217	2	4,016	4,701	2	1,204	1,790	7	4,109	4,580	2	117	146
Arkansas	4	4,436	2,263	2,173	1	1,409	1,653	0	—	—	2	753	422	1	101	98
Delaware	1	1,844	959	885	1	959	885	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
District of Columbia	2	11,137	5,463	5,674	1	356	966	0	—	—	1	5,107	4,708	0	—	—
Florida	4	8,451	4,089	4,362	1	2,866	2,913	0	—	—	3	1,223	1,449	0	—	—
Georgia	10	15,179	6,878	8,301	3	3,026	3,912	0	—	—	7	3,852	4,389	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	2,389	1,222	1,167	1	1,222	1,167	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Louisiana	6	20,360	8,777	11,583	3	7,312	9,042	1	394	580	2	1,071	1,961	0	—	—
Maryland	4	13,042	5,538	7,504	4	5,538	7,504	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Michigan	1	225	45	180	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	45	180
Mississippi	11	18,988	8,638	10,350	3	6,282	7,477	2	1,200	1,240	3	749	1,258	3	407	375
Missouri	2	3,589	1,690	1,899	2	1,690	1,899	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
North Carolina	11	22,728	10,127	12,601	5	7,138	8,844	0	—	—	6	2,989	3,757	0	—	—
Ohio	2	3,291	1,714	1,577	1	1,098	1,084	0	—	—	1	616	493	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	1,128	625	503	1	625	503	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	2	3,952	2,126	1,826	2	2,126	1,826	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
South Carolina	8	9,297	3,866	5,431	1	1,551	2,127	0	—	—	5	2,051	3,167	2	264	137
Tennessee	7	10,477	4,903	5,574	1	2,561	2,919	0	—	—	5	2,245	2,576	1	97	79
Texas	10	26,297	14,974	11,323	2	7,278	7,010	1	4,866	2,034	7	2,830	2,279	0	—	—
Virginia	6	17,282	7,405	9,877	2	5,148	7,037	0	—	—	3	2,106	2,749	1	151	91
West Virginia	2	5,736	3,149	2,587	2	3,149	2,587	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Virgin Islands	1	2,122	772	1,350	1	772	1,350	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—

—Not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities, 1976" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 13.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1984

State	Total number of institutions	Total	Total		Public 4-year			Public 2-year			Private 4-year			Private 2-year		
			Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**105**	**227,519**	**102,823**	**124,696**	**40**	**68,393**	**82,896**	**7**	**6,313**	**6,514**	**51**	**27,431**	**34,124**	**7**	**686**	**1,162**
Alabama	11	18,133	8,455	9,678	2	3,974	3,922	2	1,188	1,951	6	3,190	3,582	1	103	223
Arkansas	4	3,417	1,552	1,865	1	1,087	1,553	0	—	—	2	412	287	1	53	25
Delaware	1	2,209	1,022	1,187	1	1,022	1,187	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
District of Columbia	2	24,286	11,028	13,258	1	5,771	7,061	0	—	—	1	5,257	6,197	0	—	—
Florida	4	9,485	4,529	4,956	1	2,560	2,709	0	—	—	3	1,969	2,247	0	—	—
Georgia	11	14,579	6,641	7,938	3	2,510	3,231	0	—	—	8	4,131	4,707	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	2,066	936	1,130	1	936	1,130	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Louisiana	6	21,327	9,213	12,114	3	8,033	9,388	1	206	415	2	974	2,311	0	—	—
Maryland	4	10,233	4,216	6,017	4	4,216	6,017	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Michigan	1	377	86	291	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	86	291
Mississippi	9	15,415	6,512	8,903	3	4,801	6,078	2	869	1,228	2	547	1,098	2	295	499
Missouri	2	4,126	1,773	2,353	2	1,773	2,353	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
North Carolina	11	23,127	10,264	12,863	5	7,544	9,113	0	—	—	6	2,720	3,750	0	—	—
Ohio	2	3,199	1,474	1,725	1	1,129	1,155	0	—	—	1	345	570	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	1,802	917	885	1	917	885	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	2	2,962	1,412	1,550	2	1,412	1,550	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
South Carolina	8	8,508	3,516	4,992	1	1,777	2,449	1	310	347	5	1,364	2,166	1	65	30
Tennessee	7	11,327	4,940	6,387	1	3,252	4,394	0	—	—	5	1,604	1,899	1	84	94
Texas	10	23,633	12,976	10,657	2	6,928	6,419	1	3,740	2,573	7	2,308	1,665	0	—	—
Virginia	5	17,596	7,458	10,138	2	4,848	6,493	0	—	—	3	2,610	3,645	0	—	—
West Virginia	2	6,892	3,077	3,815	2	3,077	3,815	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Virgin Islands	1	2,820	826	1,994	1	826	1,994	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—

—Not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities, 1984" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

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Table 14.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1990 [1]

State	Total number of institutions	Total	Total		Public 4-year			Public 2-year			Private 4-year			Private 2-year		
			Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**105**	**257,152**	**105,157**	**151,995**	**40**	**70,220**	**101,749**	**11**	**6,321**	**8,756**	**49**	**28,054**	**40,474**	**5**	**562**	**1,016**
Alabama	15	23,071	9,709	13,362	2	4,069	5,404	6	2,435	3,782	6	3,109	3,892	1	96	284
Arkansas	4	4,692	1,892	2,800	1	1,435	2,237	0	—	—	2	399	486	1	58	77
Delaware	1	2,606	1,137	1,469	1	1,137	1,469	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
District of Columbia	2	23,091	9,714	13,377	1	5,068	6,922	0	—	—	1	4,646	6,455	0	—	—
Florida	4	13,534	5,487	8,047	1	3,606	4,738	0	—	—	3	1,881	3,309	0	—	—
Georgia	10	17,890	7,874	10,016	3	2,679	4,203	0	—	—	7	5,195	5,813	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	2,506	1,039	1,467	1	1,039	1,467	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Louisiana	6	25,451	9,343	16,108	3	7,639	11,851	1	303	717	2	1,401	3,540	0	—	—
Maryland	4	13,526	5,524	8,002	4	5,524	8,002	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Michigan	1	233	52	181	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	52	181
Mississippi	8	16,311	6,438	9,873	3	4,793	6,780	2	687	1,332	2	660	1,317	1	298	444
Missouri	2	5,592	1,928	3,664	2	1,928	3,664	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
North Carolina	11	26,295	10,854	15,441	5	8158	11,519	0	—	—	6	2,696	3,922	0	—	—
Ohio	2	3,695	1,611	2,084	1	1,343	1,543	0	—	—	1	268	541	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	2,792	1,173	1,619	1	1,173	1,619	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	2	3,112	1,353	1,759	2	1,353	1,759	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
South Carolina	8	9,477	3,778	5,699	1	1,976	2,846	1	266	351	5	1,478	2,472	1	58	30
Tennessee	6	11,789	4,858	6,931	1	2,996	4,397	0	—	—	5	1,862	2,534	0	—	—
Texas	9	23,096	10,548	12,548	2	6,224	8,193	1	2,630	2,574	6	1,694	1,781	0	—	—
Virginia	5	19,173	7,293	11,880	2	4,528	7,468	0	—	—	3	2,765	4,412	0	—	—
West Virginia	2	7,536	3,110	4,426	2	3,110	4,426	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Virgin Islands	1	1,684	442	1,242	1	442	1,242	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—

—Not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment, 1990" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 15.—Fall enrollment in historically black colleges and universities, by type and control of institution, number of institutions, sex, and state: 1994 [1]

State	Total number of institutions	Total	Total		Public 4-year			Public 2-year			Private 4-year			Private 2-year		
			Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women	Total number of institutions	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**103**	**280,071**	**114,006**	**166,065**	**40**	**76,654**	**111,081**	**10**	**7,778**	**11,007**	**49**	**29,108**	**43,154**	**4**	**466**	**823**
Alabama	14	27,208	11,421	15,787	2	4,643	5,937	5	3,117	5,057	6	3,537	4,482	1	124	311
Arkansas	4	5,171	2,172	2,999	1	1,599	2,224	0	—	—	2	434	632	1	139	143
Delaware	1	3,381	1,455	1,926	1	1,455	1,926	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
District of Columbia	2	20,714	8,375	12,339	1	4,455	6,144	0	—	—	1	3,920	6,195	0	—	—
Florida	4	14,531	5,938	8,593	1	4,240	5,844	0	—	—	3	1,698	2,749	0	—	—
Georgia	10	22,477	9,649	12,828	3	3,671	5,467	0	—	—	7	5,978	7,361	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	2,563	1,102	1,461	1	1,102	1,461	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Louisiana	6	28,221	10,559	17,662	3	8,787	13,029	1	331	936	2	1,441	3,697	0	—	—
Maryland	4	16,967	6,785	10,182	4	6,785	10,182	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Michigan	1	245	59	186	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	59	186
Mississippi	8	15,568	6,160	9,408	3	4,521	6,627	2	785	1,148	2	710	1,450	1	144	183
Missouri	2	5,269	1,962	3,307	2	1,962	3,307	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
North Carolina	11	30,392	12,235	18,157	5	9271	13,680	0	—	—	6	2,964	4,477	0	—	—
Ohio	2	3,739	1,725	2,014	1	1,353	1,410	0	—	—	1	372	604	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	3,408	1,395	2,013	1	1,395	2,013	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	2	2,728	1,164	1,564	2	1,164	1,564	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
South Carolina	7	9,918	3,960	5,958	1	1,857	2,836	1	374	466	5	1,729	2,656	0	—	—
Tennessee	6	12,609	5,050	7,559	1	3,197	4,983	0	—	—	5	1,853	2,576	0	—	—
Texas	9	25,188	11,128	14,060	2	6,763	9,164	1	3,171	3,400	6	1,194	1,496	0	—	—
Virginia	5	20,731	8,047	12,684	2	4,769	7,905	0	—	—	3	3,278	4,779	0	—	—
West Virginia	2	7,126	3,118	4,010	2	3,118	4,010	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—
Virgin Islands	1	1,915	547	1,368	1	547	1,368	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—

—Not applicable.
[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment, 1994" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 16.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total associate degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	2,753	377	2,165	158	6	1	46	100.0	13.7	78.6	5.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.1	(1)	1.4
1978–79	2,465	590	1,672	143	13	7	40	100.0	23.9	67.8	5.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9
1980–81	2,635	707	1,703	155	6	3	61	100.0	26.8	64.6	5.9	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9
1982–83	2,482	795	1,442	132	12	2	99	100.0	32.0	58.1	5.3	0.5	0.1	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	2,691	880	1,547	162	26	5	71	100.0	32.7	57.5	6.0	1.0	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.1
1986–87[2]	2,612	796	1,571	174	26	9	36	100.0	30.5	60.1	6.7	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
1988–89	2,526	825	1,487	134	17	3	60	100.0	32.7	58.9	5.3	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9
1989–90	2,489	793	1,477	153	11	13	42	100.0	31.9	59.3	6.1	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	4.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7
1990–91[3]	2,613	847	1,498	133	23	1	111	100.0	32.4	57.3	5.1	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.6	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.7
1991–92[4]	2,489	838	1,465	111	25	3	47	100.0	33.7	58.9	4.5	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
1992–93[5]	2,771	1,083	1,456	173	21	4	34	100.0	39.1	52.5	6.2	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
1993–94[6]	2,820	1,147	1,466	148	22	6	31	100.0	40.7	52.0	5.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Men																					
1976–77	1,283	229	905	125	3	1	20	100.0	17.8	70.5	9.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	5.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
1978–79	1,011	310	555	109	9	3	25	100.0	30.7	54.9	10.8	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.5	0.2	3.8	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
1980–81	1,101	336	597	124	4	2	38	100.0	30.5	54.2	11.3	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.2	4.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.9
1982–83	1,024	349	526	98	6	2	43	100.0	34.1	51.4	9.6	0.6	0.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	1,085	374	539	109	19	1	43	100.0	34.5	49.7	10.0	1.8	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.2	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.2
1986–87	1,014	315	524	125	12	7	31	100.0	31.1	51.7	12.3	1.2	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.2	3.8	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2
1988–89	963	347	476	102	8	3	27	100.0	36.0	49.4	10.6	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.2	3.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
1989–90	916	318	464	97	5	8	24	100.0	34.7	50.7	10.6	0.5	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.2	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.8
1990–91[3]	876	313	445	81	13	1	23	100.0	35.7	50.8	9.2	1.5	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.7
1991–92[4]	827	280	435	76	13	2	21	100.0	33.9	52.6	9.2	1.6	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
1992–93[5]	1,034	412	482	108	12	0	20	100.0	39.8	46.6	10.4	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.5
1993–94[6]	983	422	450	74	16	4	17	100.0	42.9	45.8	7.5	1.6	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Women																					
1976–77	1,470	148	1,260	33	3	0	26	100.0	10.1	85.7	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	7.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.2
1978–79	1,454	280	1,117	34	4	4	15	100.0	19.3	76.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9
1980–81	1,534	371	1,106	31	2	1	23	100.0	24.2	72.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	5.3	0.3	(1)	0.1	1.0
1982–83	1,458	446	916	34	6	0	56	100.0	30.6	62.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	1,606	506	1,008	53	7	4	28	100.0	31.5	62.8	3.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
1986–87[2]	1,598	481	1,047	49	14	2	5	100.0	30.1	65.5	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
1988–89	1,563	478	1,011	32	9	0	33	100.0	30.6	64.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
1989–90	1,573	475	1,013	56	6	5	18	100.0	30.2	64.4	3.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
1990–91[3]	1,737	534	1,053	52	10	0	88	100.0	30.7	60.6	3.0	0.6	0.0	5.1	0.6	0.2	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.5
1991–92[4]	1,662	558	1,030	35	12	1	26	100.0	33.6	62.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
1992–93[5]	1,737	671	974	65	9	4	14	100.0	38.6	56.1	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
1993–94[6]	1,837	725	1,016	74	6	2	14	100.0	39.5	55.3	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2

—Data not available.
[1]Less than 0.05 percent.
[2]Excludes 2 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[3]Excludes 17 men and 34 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[4]Excludes 28 men and 43 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[5]Excludes 13 men and 21 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[6]Excludes 1 man and 9 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 17.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total bachelor's degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	23,551	1,768	20,754	44	57	21	907	100.0	7.5	88.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.9	2.6	0.2	35.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.8
1978–79	23,649	1,719	20,308	93	120	17	1,392	100.0	7.3	85.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	5.9	2.6	0.2	33.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	7.8
1980–81	22,922	1,532	19,556	84	109	18	1,623	100.0	6.7	85.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	7.1	2.5	0.2	32.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	7.2
1982–83	22,205	1,487	17,787	108	74	33	2,716	100.0	6.7	80.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	20,887	1,870	16,326	218	321	46	2,106	100.0	9.0	78.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	10.1	2.2	0.2	28.4	0.8	1.3	1.1	7.2
1986–87 [1]	20,270	1,819	16,589	121	135	54	1,552	100.0	9.0	81.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	7.7	2.0	0.2	29.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	5.3
1988–89 [2]	19,518	2,016	16,162	92	113	33	1,102	100.0	10.3	82.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	5.6	1.9	0.2	27.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.1
1989–90 [3]	19,734	2,212	16,325	111	176	19	891	100.0	11.2	82.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	4.5	1.9	0.3	26.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.3
1990–91 [4]	21,439	2,282	17,930	130	175	37	885	100.0	10.6	83.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	4.1	2.0	0.3	27.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.0
1991–92 [5]	23,425	2,576	19,693	150	185	35	786	100.0	11.0	84.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	3.4	2.1	0.3	27.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.8
1992–93 [6]	26,033	2,880	22,020	142	219	48	724	100.0	11.1	84.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.8	2.2	0.3	28.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.2
1993–94 [7]	27,391	2,955	23,434	154	197	44	607	100.0	10.8	85.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.2	2.3	0.3	28.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8
Men																					
1976–77	10,201	1,064	8,362	23	48	12	692	100.0	10.4	82.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	6.8	2.1	0.2	33.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	6.1
1978–79	10,067	844	8,070	62	77	5	1,009	100.0	8.4	80.2	0.6	0.8	(8)	10.0	2.1	0.2	32.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	7.9
1980–81	10,142	854	7,866	38	71	9	1,304	100.0	8.4	77.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	12.9	2.2	0.2	32.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	8.0
1982–83	9,675	749	7,052	52	48	7	1,767	100.0	7.7	72.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	18.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	9,188	921	6,448	142	199	37	1,441	100.0	10.0	70.2	1.5	2.2	0.4	15.7	1.9	0.2	28.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	7.2
1986–87 [1]	8,828	883	6,576	55	101	26	1,187	100.0	10.0	74.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	13.4	1.8	0.2	29.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	6.1
1988–89 [2]	7,809	871	6,066	50	87	11	724	100.0	11.2	77.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	9.3	1.6	0.2	27.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.1
1989–90 [3]	7,774	944	6,064	57	126	7	576	100.0	12.1	78.0	0.7	1.6	0.1	7.4	1.6	0.2	26.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.4
1990–91 [4]	8,078	965	6,423	57	114	15	504	100.0	11.9	79.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	6.2	1.6	0.2	26.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.8
1991–92 [5]	8,739	1,051	7,085	66	114	19	404	100.0	12.0	81.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	4.6	1.7	0.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.4
1992–93 [6]	9,691	1,166	7,924	58	144	16	383	100.0	12.0	81.8	0.6	1.5	0.2	4.0	1.8	0.3	27.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	2.0
1993–94 [7]	10,224	1,178	8,475	78	139	23	331	100.0	11.5	82.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	3.2	1.9	0.3	27.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.7
Women																					
1976–77	13,350	704	12,392	21	9	9	215	100.0	5.3	92.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.2	0.2	37.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	4.9
1978–79	13,582	875	12,238	31	43	12	383	100.0	6.4	90.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	3.1	0.2	34.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	7.6
1980–81	12,780	678	11,690	46	38	9	319	100.0	5.3	91.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.7	0.2	32.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.1
1982–83	12,530	738	10,735	56	26	26	949	100.0	5.9	85.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	11,699	949	9,878	76	122	9	665	100.0	8.1	84.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	5.7	2.4	0.2	28.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	7.3
1986–87 [1]	11,442	936	10,013	66	34	28	365	100.0	8.2	87.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.2	29.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	3.8
1988–89 [2]	11,709	1,145	10,096	42	26	22	378	100.0	9.8	86.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.3	28.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	4.0
1989–90 [3]	11,960	1,268	10,261	54	50	12	315	100.0	10.6	85.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.6	2.1	0.3	27.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.2
1990–91 [4]	13,361	1,317	11,507	73	61	22	381	100.0	9.9	86.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.9	2.3	0.3	28.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	3.4
1991–92 [5]	14,686	1,525	12,608	84	71	16	382	100.0	10.4	85.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.6	2.4	0.3	27.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.4
1992–93 [6]	16,342	1,714	14,096	84	75	32	341	100.0	10.5	86.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.3	28.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.6
1993–94 [7]	17,167	1,777	14,959	76	58	21	276	100.0	10.3	87.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.6	2.7	0.3	28.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.9

—Data not available.
[1] Excludes 10 men and 11 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[2] Excludes 86 men and 144 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[3] Excludes 77 men and 103 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[4] Excludes 70 men and 118 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[5] Excludes 83 men and 71 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[6] Excludes 73 men and 34 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[7] Excludes 25 men and 9 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[8] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

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Table 18.—Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total master's degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	6,150	1,162	4,568	8	38	13	361	100.0	18.9	74.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	5.9	1.9	0.4	21.7	0.1	0.7	1.3	2.1
1978–79	5,440	1,002	3,956	32	46	9	395	100.0	18.4	72.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	7.3	1.8	0.4	20.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.0
1980–81	4,622	832	3,185	23	70	5	507	100.0	18.0	68.9	0.5	1.5	0.1	11.0	1.6	0.3	18.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.3
1982–83	4,491	774	2,956	31	60	5	665	100.0	17.2	65.8	0.7	1.3	0.1	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	4,190	799	2,555	34	58	20	724	100.0	19.1	61.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	17.3	1.5	0.4	18.3	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.7
1986–87	4,012	844	2,443	25	155	10	535	100.0	21.0	60.9	0.6	3.9	0.2	13.3	1.4	0.4	17.6	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.8
1988–89 [1]	3,904	885	2,388	37	119	8	467	100.0	22.7	61.2	0.9	3.0	0.2	12.0	1.3	0.4	16.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.4
1989–90	4,036	1,103	2,352	34	117	13	417	100.0	27.3	58.3	0.8	2.9	0.3	10.3	1.3	0.4	15.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
1990–91 [2]	4,139	1,087	2,505	41	132	5	369	100.0	26.3	60.5	1.0	3.2	0.1	8.9	1.3	0.4	15.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.0
1991–92 [3]	4,202	1,053	2,619	43	104	8	375	100.0	25.1	62.3	1.0	2.5	0.2	8.9	1.2	0.4	14.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
1992–93 [4]	4,600	1,167	2,766	39	158	7	463	100.0	25.4	60.1	0.8	3.4	0.2	10.1	1.2	0.4	14.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0
1993–94 [5]	4,950	1,140	3,187	33	186	9	395	100.0	23.0	64.4	0.7	3.8	0.2	8.0	1.3	0.4	14.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.9
Men																					
1976–77	2,421	612	1,497	1	17	11	283	100.0	25.3	61.8	([6])	0.7	0.5	11.7	1.4	0.4	19.2	([6])	0.5	2.1	2.1
1978–79	2,103	428	1,313	17	34	3	308	100.0	20.4	62.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	14.6	1.4	0.3	18.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.1
1980–81	1,865	325	1,088	13	45	0	394	100.0	17.4	58.3	0.7	2.4	0.0	21.1	1.3	0.3	17.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	2.4
1982–83	1,872	337	1,025	15	37	2	456	100.0	18.0	54.8	0.8	2.0	0.1	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	1,791	314	874	20	32	11	540	100.0	17.5	48.8	1.1	1.8	0.6	30.2	1.3	0.3	16.8	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.7
1986–87	1,584	271	782	6	112	4	409	100.0	17.1	49.4	0.4	7.1	0.3	25.8	1.1	0.3	15.2	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9
1988–89	1,477	303	740	16	79	1	338	100.0	20.5	50.1	1.1	5.3	0.1	22.9	1.0	0.3	14.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.4
1989–90	1,494	354	746	13	75	6	300	100.0	23.7	49.9	0.9	5.0	0.4	20.1	1.0	0.3	13.5	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
1990–91 [2]	1,459	335	764	16	86	0	258	100.0	23.0	52.4	1.1	5.9	0.0	17.7	1.0	0.3	13.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.1
1991–92	1,472	363	780	19	63	1	246	100.0	24.7	53.0	1.3	4.3	0.1	16.7	0.9	0.3	12.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.0
1992–93 [4]	1,614	371	821	16	98	3	305	100.0	23.0	50.9	1.0	6.1	0.2	18.9	1.0	0.3	12.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.1
1993–94 [5]	1,657	336	939	22	110	1	249	100.0	20.3	56.7	1.3	6.6	0.1	15.0	0.9	0.3	12.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.8
Women																					
1976–77	3,729	550	3,071	7	21	2	78	100.0	14.7	82.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	2.5	0.4	23.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.0
1978–79	3,337	574	2,643	15	12	6	87	100.0	17.2	79.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.3	0.5	21.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.9
1980–81	2,757	507	2,097	10	25	5	113	100.0	18.4	76.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	4.1	1.9	0.4	19.1	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.1
1982–83	2,619	437	1,931	16	23	3	209	100.0	16.7	73.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	2,399	485	1,681	14	26	9	184	100.0	20.2	70.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	7.7	1.7	0.4	19.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.5
1986–87	2,428	573	1,661	19	43	6	126	100.0	23.6	68.4	0.8	1.8	0.2	5.2	1.6	0.5	19.0	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.5
1988–89 [1]	2,427	582	1,648	21	40	7	129	100.0	24.0	67.9	0.9	1.6	0.3	5.3	1.5	0.4	18.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3
1989–90	2,542	749	1,606	21	42	7	117	100.0	29.5	63.2	0.8	1.7	0.3	4.6	1.5	0.5	16.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
1990–91 [2]	2,680	752	1,741	25	46	5	111	100.0	28.1	65.0	0.9	1.7	0.2	4.1	1.5	0.5	16.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
1991–92 [3]	2,730	690	1,839	24	41	7	129	100.0	25.3	67.4	0.9	1.5	0.3	4.7	1.4	0.5	15.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
1992–93 [4]	2,986	796	1,945	23	60	4	158	100.0	26.7	65.1	0.8	2.0	0.1	5.3	1.5	0.5	15.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0
1993–94 [5]	3,293	804	2,248	11	76	8	146	100.0	24.4	68.3	0.3	2.3	0.2	4.4	1.6	0.5	15.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.9

—Data not available.

[1] Excludes 12 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

[2] Excludes 2 men and 4 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

[3] Excludes 20 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

[4] Excludes 3 men and 9 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

[5] Excludes 13 men and 23 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

[6] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 19.—Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total doctor's degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	66	3	35	0	1	0	27	100.0	4.5	53.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	40.9	0.2	(1)	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
1978–79	83	4	50	1	2	0	26	100.0	4.8	60.2	1.2	2.4	0.0	31.3	0.3	(1)	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
1980–81	102	10	69	1	0	0	22	100.0	9.8	67.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.3	(1)	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
1982–83	135	6	85	0	3	0	41	100.0	4.4	63.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	174	22	105	0	2	0	45	100.0	12.6	60.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	25.9	0.5	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
1986–87	194	23	114	0	7	0	50	100.0	11.9	58.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	25.8	0.6	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
1988–89[2]	187	11	128	0	4	0	44	100.0	5.9	68.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	23.5	0.5	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
1989–90	207	20	143	1	0	0	43	100.0	9.7	69.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.5	0.1	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
1990–91	200	30	131	0	3	1	35	100.0	15.0	65.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	17.5	0.5	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.4
1991–92	205	46	119	2	2	0	36	100.0	22.4	58.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	17.6	0.5	0.2	9.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
1992–93[3]	213	31	128	1	6	0	47	100.0	14.6	60.1	0.5	2.8	0.0	22.1	0.5	0.1	9.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
1993–94[4]	210	32	130	5	3	0	40	100.0	15.2	61.9	2.4	1.4	0.0	19.0	0.5	0.1	9.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Men																					
1976–77	42	1	17	0	1	0	23	100.0	2.4	40.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	54.8	0.2	(1)	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
1978–79	56	3	27	1	1	0	24	100.0	5.4	48.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	42.9	0.2	(1)	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7
1980–81	65	7	45	0	0	0	13	100.0	10.8	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.3	(1)	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1982–83	89	3	54	0	3	0	29	100.0	3.4	60.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	106	13	54	0	2	0	37	100.0	12.3	50.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	34.9	0.5	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
1986–87	105	15	49	0	4	0	37	100.0	14.3	46.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	35.2	0.5	0.1	10.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7
1988–89[2]	103	7	60	0	3	0	33	100.0	6.8	58.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	32.0	0.5	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
1989–90	105	9	64	1	0	0	31	100.0	8.6	61.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.4	0.1	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
1990–91	118	16	73	0	3	1	25	100.0	13.6	61.9	0.0	2.5	0.8	21.2	0.5	0.1	12.6	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.3
1991–92	105	16	62	1	2	0	24	100.0	15.2	59.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	22.9	0.4	0.1	10.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
1992–93[3]	93	9	44	0	4	0	36	100.0	9.7	47.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	38.7	0.4	0.1	7.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
1993–94	105	14	61	2	0	0	28	100.0	13.3	58.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.4	0.1	9.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Women																					
1976–77	24	2	18	0	0	0	4	100.0	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.3	(1)	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
1978–79	27	1	23	0	1	0	2	100.0	3.7	85.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	7.4	0.3	(1)	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
1980–81	37	3	24	1	0	0	9	100.0	8.1	64.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.4	(1)	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
1982–83	46	3	31	0	0	0	12	100.0	6.5	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	68	9	51	0	0	0	8	100.0	13.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.6	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
1986–87	89	8	65	0	3	0	13	100.0	9.0	73.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	14.6	0.7	0.1	11.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2
1988–89[2]	84	4	68	0	1	0	11	100.0	4.8	81.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.1	0.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
1989–90	102	11	79	0	0	0	12	100.0	10.8	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.7	0.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
1990–91	82	14	58	0	0	0	10	100.0	17.1	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.6	0.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
1991–92	100	30	57	1	0	0	12	100.0	30.0	57.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.7	0.3	8.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
1992–93[3]	120	22	84	1	2	0	11	100.0	18.3	70.0	0.8	1.7	0.0	9.2	0.7	0.2	11.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
1993–94[4]	105	18	69	3	3	0	12	100.0	17.1	65.7	2.9	2.9	0.0	11.4	0.6	0.1	9.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4

—Data not available.
[1] Less than 0.05 percent.
[2] Excludes 2 men and 1 woman whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[3] Excludes 1 man and 5 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[4] Excludes 3 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 20.—First-professional degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year and sex of student	Number of degrees conferred							Percentage distribution of degrees conferred							Degrees from historically black colleges and universities as a percent of total first-professional degrees						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total																					
1976–77	731	113	552	12	3	1	50	100.0	15.5	75.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	6.8	1.1	0.2	21.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	7.1
1978–79	801	111	601	26	5	5	53	100.0	13.9	75.0	3.2	0.6	0.6	6.6	1.2	0.2	21.2	2.0	0.5	1.0	8.3
1980–81	883	159	622	21	11	5	65	100.0	18.0	70.4	2.4	1.2	0.6	7.4	1.2	0.2	21.2	1.4	0.8	2.6	9.7
1982–83	866	97	693	25	1	1	49	100.0	11.2	80.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	962	165	693	28	5	3	68	100.0	17.2	72.0	2.9	0.5	0.3	7.1	1.4	0.3	22.9	1.5	0.3	1.2	7.9
1986–87[1]	872	142	618	15	23	20	54	100.0	16.3	70.9	1.7	2.6	2.3	6.2	1.2	0.2	18.1	0.7	1.0	6.6	6.1
1988–89[2]	693	132	478	10	16	1	56	100.0	19.0	69.0	1.4	2.3	0.1	8.1	1.0	0.2	15.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.7
1989–90	820	149	552	33	18	4	64	100.0	18.2	67.3	4.0	2.2	0.5	7.8	1.2	0.2	16.2	1.4	0.5	1.6	6.1
1990–91[3]	798	173	509	46	15	0	55	100.0	21.7	63.8	5.8	1.9	0.0	6.9	1.1	0.3	14.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	5.1
1991–92	756	172	449	43	16	1	75	100.0	22.8	59.4	5.7	2.1	0.1	9.9	1.0	0.3	12.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	6.0
1992–93	966	185	627	55	19	0	80	100.0	19.2	64.9	5.7	2.0	0.0	8.3	1.3	0.3	15.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	5.3
1993–94[4]	1,011	169	688	48	33	1	72	100.0	16.7	68.1	4.7	3.3	0.1	7.1	1.3	0.3	15.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	5.0
Men																					
1976–77	567	100	408	11	2	1	45	100.0	17.6	72.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	7.9	1.1	0.2	23.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	7.3
1978–79	586	93	422	23	2	5	41	100.0	15.9	72.0	3.9	0.3	0.9	7.0	1.1	0.2	23.7	2.3	0.2	3.3	7.9
1980–81	620	117	419	20	8	4	52	100.0	18.9	67.6	3.2	1.3	0.6	8.4	1.2	0.2	23.6	1.8	0.8	3.0	9.7
1982–83	552	69	423	19	0	1	40	100.0	12.5	76.6	3.4	0.0	0.2	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	592	103	407	25	4	3	50	100.0	17.4	68.8	4.2	0.7	0.5	8.4	1.2	0.2	25.1	2.0	0.3	1.7	7.3
1986–87[1]	538	98	364	14	19	9	34	100.0	18.2	67.7	2.6	3.5	1.7	6.3	1.2	0.2	19.8	1.1	1.3	4.9	5.4
1988–89[2]	418	90	273	6	12	1	36	100.0	21.5	65.3	1.4	2.9	0.2	8.6	0.9	0.2	16.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	5.2
1989–90	489	100	306	24	14	2	43	100.0	20.4	62.6	4.9	2.9	0.4	8.8	1.1	0.3	18.3	1.7	0.7	1.5	6.1
1990–91[3]	458	127	259	26	10	0	36	100.0	27.7	56.6	5.7	2.2	0.0	7.9	1.1	0.3	15.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	4.8
1991–92	424	116	222	27	9	1	49	100.0	27.4	52.4	6.4	2.1	0.2	11.6	1.0	0.3	13.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	5.5
1992–93	500	122	295	27	9	0	47	100.0	24.4	59.0	5.4	1.8	0.0	9.4	1.1	0.3	16.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	4.4
1993–94[4]	520	105	320	29	21	0	45	100.0	20.2	61.5	5.6	4.0	0.0	8.7	1.2	0.3	16.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	4.4
Women																					
1976–77	164	13	144	1	1	0	5	100.0	7.9	87.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.1	18.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.7
1978–79	215	18	179	3	3	0	12	100.0	8.4	83.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	5.6	1.3	0.1	17.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	9.9
1980–81	263	42	203	1	3	1	13	100.0	16.0	77.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	4.9	1.4	0.2	17.5	0.2	0.6	1.7	9.8
1982–83	314	28	270	6	1	0	9	100.0	8.9	86.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984–85	370	62	286	3	1	0	18	100.0	16.8	77.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.9	1.6	0.3	20.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	10.0
1986–87	334	44	254	1	4	11	20	100.0	13.2	76.0	0.3	1.2	3.3	6.0	1.3	0.2	16.0	0.1	0.5	9.1	8.0
1988–89[2]	275	42	205	4	4	0	20	100.0	15.3	74.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	7.3	1.1	0.2	13.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	6.7
1989–90	331	49	246	9	4	2	21	100.0	14.8	74.3	2.7	1.2	0.6	6.3	1.2	0.2	14.2	0.9	0.3	1.6	6.2
1990–91[3]	340	46	250	20	5	0	19	100.0	13.5	73.5	5.9	1.5	0.0	5.6	1.2	0.2	13.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	6.0
1991–92	332	56	227	16	7	0	26	100.0	16.9	68.4	4.8	2.1	0.0	7.8	1.2	0.2	11.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	7.1
1992–93	466	63	332	28	10	0	33	100.0	13.5	71.2	6.0	2.1	0.0	7.1	1.5	0.3	14.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	7.5
1993–94	491	64	368	19	12	1	27	100.0	13.0	74.9	3.9	2.4	0.2	5.5	1.6	0.3	14.5	1.4	0.4	0.7	6.4

—Data not available.
[1] Excludes 6 men whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[2] Excludes 75 men and 75 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[3] Excludes 6 men and 8 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[4] Excludes 2 men whose race/ethnicity was not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 21.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Associate degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total associate degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields[1]	**2,820**	**1,147**	**1,466**	**148**	**22**	**6**	**31**	**0.5**	**3.2**
Men	983	422	450	74	16	4	17	0.4	2.6
Women	1,837	725	1,016	74	6	2	14	0.6	3.5
Agriculture and natural resources	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—
Men	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and environmental design	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
Men	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—
Women	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
Area and ethnic studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biological sciences	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	0.5	9.1
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.3	6.5
Women	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	0.7	10.3
Business and management	492	144	293	36	3	—	16	0.5	2.5
Men	126	27	75	16	2	—	6	0.4	2.1
Women	366	117	218	20	1	—	10	0.5	2.6
Communications	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.3
Men	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3
Women	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.6
Computer and information sciences	106	42	54	7	2	1	—	1.1	4.9
Men	46	20	23	1	1	1	—	1.0	5.3
Women	60	22	31	6	1	—	—	1.3	4.6
Construction trades	19	6	8	5	—	—	—	1.1	8.9
Men	18	6	7	5	—	—	—	1.1	8.5
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	12.5
Education	83	2	79	2	—	—	—	0.8	8.8
Men	20	1	17	2	—	—	—	0.6	5.0
Women	63	1	62	—	—	—	—	0.9	11.1
Engineering	14	—	10	1	3	—	—	0.5	5.4
Men	13	—	9	1	3	—	—	0.5	5.9
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.3	3.1
Engineering technologies	174	123	32	16	3	—	—	0.5	1.1
Men	154	113	23	15	3	—	—	0.5	0.9
Women	20	10	9	1	—	—	—	0.5	2.0
English language, literature, and letters	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.3
Foreign languages	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
Health professions	1,040	603	382	45	7	1	2	1.1	5.7
Men	204	117	63	20	3	—	1	1.3	5.5
Women	836	486	319	25	4	1	1	1.0	5.7
Home economics	49	9	36	4	—	—	—	0.6	4.1
Men	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	1.1	3.6
Women	42	4	34	4	—	—	—	0.6	4.1
Law	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	(2)	0.1
Men	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Women	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	(2)	0.1
Liberal/general studies	294	68	203	7	2	1	13	0.2	1.5
Men	116	34	68	2	2	—	10	0.2	1.3
Women	178	34	135	5	—	1	3	0.2	1.6
Library and archival science	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.8	12.5
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.0	14.3
Mathematics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers	61	33	17	11	—	—	—	0.5	2.1
Men	40	23	16	1	—	—	—	0.4	2.2
Women	21	10	1	10	—	—	—	2.8	1.2

Table 21.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Associate degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total associate degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Men	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Women	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks and recreation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy and religion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	20.0
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	20.0
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical sciences	22	15	6	—	1	—	—	0.8	3.2
Men	17	12	4	—	1	—	—	1.1	5.3
Women	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.8
Precision production trades	61	34	13	10	1	3	—	0.6	3.4
Men	51	26	12	9	1	3	—	0.7	4.1
Women	10	8	1	1	—	—	—	0.5	1.1
Protective services	159	43	116	—	—	—	—	0.8	6.9
Men	81	26	55	—	—	—	—	0.6	6.3
Women	78	17	61	—	—	—	—	1.4	7.6
Psychology	10	2	5	3	—	—	—	0.6	3.3
Men	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	1.2	4.1
Women	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	0.4	2.9
Public affairs	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	0.8	4.3
Men	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	0.7	3.3
Women	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.5
Social sciences and history	20	—	19	1	—	—	—	0.5	4.6
Men	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	0.9	8.8
Women	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	0.2	2.0
Theology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving workers	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.8
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.3	5.3
Visual and performing arts	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	(2)	0.2
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	(2)	0.2
Women	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	(2)	0.3
Undistributed	138	—	138	—	—	—	—	9.0	—
Men	49	—	49	—	—	—	—	6.1	—
Women	89	—	89	—	—	—	—	12.2	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Excludes 1 man and 9 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.
[2] Less than .05 percent.

NOTE.—To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources. "Business and management" includes Business management and administrative services, Marketing operations and marketing and distribution, and Personal and miscellaneous services; "Communications" includes Communications and Communications technologies; "Physical sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

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Table 22.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Bachelor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total bachelor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields[1]	**27,391**	**2,955**	**23,434**	**154**	**197**	**44**	**607**	**2.3**	**28.0**
Men	10,224	1,178	8,475	78	139	23	331	1.9	27.7
Women	17,167	1,777	14,959	76	58	21	276	2.7	28.3
Agriculture and natural resources	299	38	239	5	1	—	16	1.7	47.6
Men	174	25	131	3	—	—	15	1.5	49.2
Women	125	13	108	2	1	—	1	2.0	45.8
Architecture and environmental design	148	15	102	12	1	3	15	1.6	29.3
Men	108	11	73	9	1	3	11	1.9	31.3
Women	40	4	29	3	—	—	4	1.2	25.2
Area and ethnic studies	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.4
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9
Women	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.7
Biological sciences	1,322	58	1,197	6	9	3	49	2.6	39.6
Men	399	31	334	4	5	2	23	1.6	35.4
Women	923	27	863	2	4	1	26	3.5	41.5
Business and management	6,908	500	6,165	13	51	9	170	2.8	30.3
Men	2,809	223	2,445	6	38	5	92	2.2	30.7
Women	4,099	277	3,720	7	13	4	78	3.5	30.0
Communications	1,193	42	1,132	3	1	1	14	2.3	26.9
Men	408	24	376	2	1	—	5	1.9	25.8
Women	785	18	756	1	—	1	9	2.6	27.5
Computer and information sciences	1,045	71	904	3	18	3	46	4.3	36.8
Men	473	49	381	1	14	2	26	2.7	32.1
Women	572	22	523	2	4	1	20	8.3	41.3
Construction trades	13	1	11	—	1	—	—	17.3	100.0
Men	10	1	8	—	1	—	—	14.3	100.0
Women	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	60.0	100.0
Education	3,057	572	2,420	20	6	8	31	2.8	38.3
Men	726	146	563	5	2	3	7	3.0	38.1
Women	2,331	426	1,857	15	4	5	24	2.8	38.4
Engineering	847	61	690	12	36	—	48	1.4	25.4
Men	563	56	425	11	31	—	40	1.1	23.3
Women	284	5	265	1	5	—	8	2.8	29.8
Engineering technologies	565	94	416	11	12	1	31	3.6	35.0
Men	450	85	317	10	12	1	25	3.1	33.4
Women	115	9	99	1	—	—	6	8.0	41.3
English language, literature, and letters	923	48	858	4	1	1	11	1.7	26.4
Men	241	13	223	1	—	1	3	1.3	26.9
Women	682	35	635	3	1	—	8	1.9	26.2
Foreign languages	71	4	57	7	—	—	3	0.5	11.2
Men	17	1	13	1	—	—	2	0.4	11.5
Women	54	3	44	6	—	—	1	0.5	11.1
Health professions	1,509	502	924	12	23	6	42	2.0	18.9
Men	277	102	143	5	8	2	17	2.1	21.2
Women	1,232	400	781	7	15	4	25	2.0	18.5
Home economics	292	17	263	—	—	—	12	1.9	27.4
Men	37	2	33	—	—	—	2	1.9	22.3
Women	255	15	230	—	—	—	10	1.9	28.4
Law	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.0
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.3
Liberal general studies	139	26	111	—	—	—	2	0.4	3.7
Men	38	8	29	—	—	—	1	0.3	2.9
Women	101	18	82	—	—	—	1	0.5	4.2
Library and archival science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics	501	34	449	2	7	—	9	3.5	44.7
Men	211	15	181	1	6	—	8	2.7	38.9
Women	290	19	268	1	1	—	1	4.4	49.7
Mechanics and repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 22.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Bachelor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total bachelor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	575	271	298	3	—	—	3	2.3	17.9
Men	251	115	134	1	—	—	1	2.8	24.1
Women	324	156	164	2	—	—	2	2.0	14.9
Parks and recreation	186	15	166	—	—	—	5	1.6	29.9
Men	87	5	81	—	—	—	1	1.5	25.3
Women	99	10	85	—	—	—	4	1.8	36.0
Philosophy and religion	83	4	72	1	1	—	5	1.1	22.6
Men	64	3	58	1	1	—	1	1.3	28.0
Women	19	1	14	—	—	—	4	0.7	12.5
Physical sciences	500	37	420	3	11	—	29	2.7	44.4
Men	248	23	197	1	9	—	18	2.0	41.5
Women	252	14	223	2	2	—	11	4.1	47.6
Precision production trades	28	1	24	1	1	—	1	6.7	58.5
Men	22	1	18	1	1	—	1	7.1	58.1
Women	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	5.4	60.0
Protective services	1,373	154	1,201	3	5	2	8	6.0	34.5
Men	656	98	544	3	3	1	7	4.6	33.3
Women	717	56	657	—	2	1	1	8.1	35.6
Psychology	1,457	121	1,308	10	4	1	13	2.1	24.4
Men	331	31	293	3	2	—	2	1.8	23.1
Women	1,126	90	1,015	7	2	1	11	2.2	24.8
Public affairs	783	51	720	1	—	—	11	4.4	26.5
Men	153	12	140	—	—	—	1	3.9	23.6
Women	630	39	580	1	—	—	10	4.5	27.3
Social sciences and history	2,925	179	2,692	15	5	5	29	2.2	25.7
Men	1,170	83	1,058	5	2	3	19	1.6	23.3
Women	1,755	96	1,634	10	3	2	10	2.8	27.6
Theology	21	—	20	—	—	—	1	0.4	10.6
Men	21	—	20	—	—	—	1	0.5	13.9
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving workers	53	13	38	1	—	—	1	1.4	20.8
Men	38	9	27	1	—	—	1	1.1	17.3
Women	15	4	11	—	—	—	—	3.5	40.7
Visual and performing arts	510	25	473	6	3	1	2	1.0	22.9
Men	217	6	205	3	2	—	1	1.1	22.5
Women	293	19	268	3	1	1	1	1.0	23.2
Undistributed	53	—	53	—	—	—	—	1.6	—
Men	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	1.4	—
Women	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	1.8	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Excludes 25 men and 9 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

NOTE.—To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey: "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources; "Business and management" includes Business management and administrative services, Marketing operations and marketing and distribution, and Personal and miscellaneous services; "Communications" includes Communications and Communications technologies; "Physical sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 23.—Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Master's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total master's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields [1]	**4,950**	**1,140**	**3,187**	**33**	**186**	**9**	**395**	**1.3**	**14.5**
Men	1,657	336	939	22	110	1	249	0.9	12.7
Women	3,293	804	2,248	11	76	8	146	1.6	15.5
Agriculture and natural resources	87	3	56	2	6	—	20	2.1	48.3
Men	64	1	39	2	6	—	16	2.5	54.2
Women	23	2	17	—	—	—	4	1.4	38.6
Architecture and environmental design	45	18	23	1	—	—	3	1.1	16.0
Men	33	15	14	1	—	—	3	1.4	16.1
Women	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	0.8	15.8
Area and ethnic studies	6	—	5	—	—	—	1	0.4	4.4
Men	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	0.5	6.5
Women	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.2	3.0
Biological sciences	61	7	34	2	7	—	11	1.2	22.8
Men	19	3	7	1	2	—	6	0.8	14.0
Women	42	4	27	1	5	—	5	1.5	27.3
Business and management	730	100	480	7	41	—	102	0.8	9.2
Men	336	53	191	5	23	—	64	0.6	7.6
Women	394	47	289	2	18	—	38	1.2	10.7
Communications	55	5	41	—	—	—	9	1.0	11.3
Men	13	1	8	—	—	—	4	0.6	7.9
Women	42	4	33	—	—	—	5	1.3	12.5
Computer and information sciences	250	18	87	1	56	—	88	2.4	22.3
Men	153	13	40	1	36	—	63	2.0	18.1
Women	97	5	47	—	20	—	25	3.6	27.6
Education	2,048	576	1,404	11	20	7	30	2.1	19.5
Men	498	143	330	4	8	—	13	2.2	21.0
Women	1,550	433	1,074	7	12	7	17	2.0	19.1
Engineering	97	10	43	1	24	—	19	0.3	6.9
Men	74	9	28	1	21	—	15	0.3	6.3
Women	23	1	15	—	3	—	4	0.5	8.6
Engineering technologies	23	5	15	1	—	—	2	2.0	25.4
Men	15	4	9	1	—	—	1	1.6	20.0
Women	8	1	6	—	—	—	1	4.1	42.9
English language, literature, and letters	23	7	16	—	—	—	—	0.3	6.5
Men	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.9
Women	19	4	15	—	—	—	—	0.4	7.7
Foreign languages	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	0.1	8.2
Men	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.3	18.8
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.0	3.0
Health professions	214	77	131	1	1	—	4	0.8	8.8
Men	41	20	19	1	—	—	1	0.7	8.2
Women	173	57	112	—	1	—	3	0.8	8.9
Home economics	42	2	32	—	3	—	5	1.7	23.0
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.5	10.0
Women	40	2	30	—	3	—	5	2.0	25.2
Law	9	—	1	—	1	—	7	0.4	2.1
Men	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.2	4.2
Women	6	—	—	—	1	—	5	0.7	—
Liberal/general studies	21	—	20	—	—	—	1	0.8	16.0
Men	8	—	7	—	—	—	1	0.9	15.9
Women	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	0.8	16.0
Library and archival science	115	55	52	—	1	—	7	2.2	21.3
Men	19	8	8	—	—	—	3	1.8	15.1
Women	96	47	44	—	1	—	4	2.4	23.0
Mathematics	39	5	21	—	1	—	12	1.0	17.8
Men	26	3	12	—	1	—	10	1.0	17.6
Women	13	2	9	—	—	—	2	0.8	18.0
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.4

Table 23.—Master's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Master's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total master's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parks and recreation	9	—	8	—	—	—	1	0.6	10.3
Men	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	0.6	10.5
Women	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	0.5	10.0
Philosophy and religion	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.3
Men	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.2	10.5
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical sciences	47	4	21	—	7	1	14	0.8	15.4
Men	29	2	10	—	6	—	11	0.7	12.5
Women	18	2	11	—	1	1	3	1.1	19.6
Precision production trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective services	41	4	35	—	—	—	2	2.9	15.9
Men	15	3	11	—	—	—	1	1.7	10.0
Women	26	1	24	—	—	—	1	4.9	21.8
Psychology	194	71	111	1	4	—	7	1.6	16.8
Men	52	15	33	—	—	—	4	1.5	19.8
Women	142	56	78	1	4	—	3	1.6	15.9
Public affairs	588	151	398	3	7	—	29	2.7	15.9
Men	148	31	96	3	4	—	14	2.3	15.7
Women	440	120	302	—	3	—	15	2.9	15.9
Social sciences and history	161	15	121	2	5	1	17	1.1	16.4
Men	70	7	46	2	2	1	12	0.9	13.7
Women	91	8	75	—	3	—	5	1.4	18.7
Theology	18	—	16	—	—	—	2	0.4	6.2
Men	12	—	10	—	—	—	2	0.4	5.5
Women	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.8
Transportation and material moving workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visual and performing arts	18	5	9	—	2	—	2	0.2	2.8
Men	9	2	5	—	1	—	1	0.2	3.8
Women	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	0.2	2.1
Undistributed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Excludes 13 men and 23 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

NOTE.—To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources. "Business and management" includes Business management and administrative services, Marketing operations and marketing and distribution, and Personal and miscellaneous services; "Communications" includes Communications and Communications technologies; "Physical sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 24.—Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Doctor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total doctor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields[1]	**210**	**32**	**130**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**40**	**0.5**	**9.3**
Men	105	14	61	2	0	0	28	0.4	9.7
Women	105	18	69	3	3	0	12	0.6	9.1
Agriculture and natural resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and environmental design	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area and ethnic studies	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.3	6.3
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	12.5
Women	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	—
Biological sciences	20	1	10	1	—	—	8	0.4	15.6
Men	13	1	7	1	—	—	4	0.5	22.6
Women	7	—	3	—	—	—	4	0.4	9.1
Business and management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communications	8	—	4	—	—	—	4	2.3	17.4
Men	5	—	2	—	—	—	3	2.9	22.2
Women	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	1.8	14.3
Computer and information sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	97	30	59	4	1	—	3	1.4	11.3
Men	35	12	21	1	—	—	1	1.3	13.1
Women	62	18	38	3	1	—	2	1.5	10.5
Engineering	6	—	4	—	—	—	2	0.1	6.7
Men	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	0.1	6.7
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.2	6.7
Engineering technologies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English language, literature, and letters	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.2	9.4
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.4	11.5
Foreign languages	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	12.5
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.3	20.0
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health professions	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.2	5.1
Men	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1	7.1
Women	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.2	4.4
Home economics	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.3	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.4	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberal/general studies	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2.5	28.6
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	5.9	40.0
Library and archival science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	0.3	28.6
Men	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2	16.7
Women	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.4	100.0
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 24.—Doctor's degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94—Continued

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	Doctor's degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total doctor's degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parks and recreation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy and religion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical sciences	9	—	3	—	1	—	5	0.2	6.5
Men	7	—	2	—	—	—	5	0.2	5.7
Women	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	0.2	9.1
Precision production trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychology	13	—	9	—	—	—	4	0.4	7.1
Men	6	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.4	6.5
Women	7	—	6	—	—	—	1	0.3	7.5
Public affairs	7	—	4	—	—	—	3	1.3	9.1
Men	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.8	—
Women	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	1.8	16.0
Social sciences and history	20	—	13	—	—	—	7	0.6	10.6
Men	15	—	9	—	—	—	6	0.6	13.2
Women	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	0.4	7.3
Theology	15	1	12	—	—	—	2	1.0	10.6
Men	12	1	10	—	—	—	1	1.0	11.2
Women	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	1.4	8.3
Transportation and material moving workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visual and performing arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undistributed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Excludes 3 women whose race/ethnicity was not available.

NOTE.—To facilitate trend comparisons, certain aggregations have been made of the degree fields as reported in the IPEDS "Completions" survey. "Agriculture and natural resources" includes Agribusiness and agriculture production, Agricultural sciences, and Renewable natural resources; "Business and management" includes Business management and administrative services, Marketing operations and marketing and distribution, and Personal and miscellaneous services; "Communications" includes Communications and Communications technologies; "Physical sciences" includes Physical sciences and Science technologies. Information on data adjustments appears in technical appendix.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

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Table 25.—First-professional degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, major field of study, and sex of student: 1993–94

Major field of study and sex of student	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien	First-professional degrees from HBCUs as a percent of total first-professional degrees	
								Total	Black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields [1]	**1,011**	**169**	**688**	**48**	**33**	**1**	**72**	**1.3**	**15.5**
Men	520	105	320	29	21	—	45	1.2	16.8
Women	491	64	368	19	12	1	27	1.6	14.5
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	80	11	51	1	7	—	10	2.1	29.8
Men	41	4	29	—	2	—	6	1.8	39.7
Women	39	7	22	1	5	—	4	2.7	22.4
Medicine (M.D.)	169	9	123	6	14	—	17	1.1	13.1
Men	91	5	61	3	11	—	11	1.0	15.3
Women	78	4	62	3	3	—	6	1.3	11.5
Optometry (O.D.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy (D.Phar.)	124	8	82	5	4	—	25	6.4	52.9
Men	39	5	17	4	2	—	11	6.1	43.6
Women	85	3	65	1	2	—	14	6.6	56.0
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (DPM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	46	15	22	9	—	—	—	2.2	56.4
Men	16	5	7	4	—	—	—	2.0	63.6
Women	30	10	15	5	—	—	—	2.3	53.6
Chiropractic medicine (D.C. or D.C.M.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law, general (L.L.B. or J.D.)	447	123	271	27	8	1	17	1.1	11.0
Men	229	84	106	18	6	—	15	1.0	10.7
Women	218	39	165	9	2	1	2	1.3	11.1
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	145	3	139	—	—	—	3	2.4	27.1
Men	104	2	100	—	—	—	2	2.3	31.2
Women	41	1	39	—	—	—	1	2.8	20.3
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Excludes 2 men whose race/ethnicity was not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 26.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree and sex of student: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1976–77	2,753	1,283	1,470	23,551	10,201	13,350	6,150	2,421	3,729	66	42	24	731	567	164
1977–78	2,601	1,190	1,411	23,631	10,210	13,421	6,024	2,341	3,683	73	42	31	747	553	194
1978–79	2,465	1,011	1,454	23,649	10,067	13,582	5,440	2,103	3,337	83	56	27	801	586	215
1979–80	2,574	1,105	1,469	23,469	9,906	13,563	4,809	1,814	2,995	71	48	23	826	583	243
1980–81	2,635	1,101	1,534	22,922	10,142	12,780	4,622	1,865	2,757	102	65	37	883	620	263
1981–82	2,580	1,128	1,452	22,279	9,737	12,542	4,477	1,768	2,709	87	59	28	887	571	316
1982–83	2,482	1,024	1,458	22,205	9,675	12,530	4,491	1,872	2,619	135	89	46	866	552	314
1983–84	2,386	962	1,424	21,430	9,383	12,047	4,129	1,791	2,338	118	74	44	913	565	348
1984–85	2,691	1,085	1,606	20,887	9,188	11,699	4,190	1,791	2,399	174	106	68	962	592	370
1985–86	2,639	963	1,676	20,799	9,195	11,604	4,016	1,730	2,286	182	99	83	1,008	595	413
1986–87	2,614	1,014	1,600	20,291	8,838	11,453	4,012	1,584	2,428	194	105	89	878	544	334
1987–88	2,559	952	1,607	19,914	8,215	11,699	4,056	1,616	2,440	204	113	91	841	482	359
1988–89	2,526	963	1,563	19,748	7,895	11,853	3,916	1,477	2,439	190	105	85	843	493	350
1989–90	2,489	916	1,573	19,914	7,851	12,063	4,036	1,494	2,542	207	105	102	820	489	331
1990–91	2,664	893	1,771	21,627	8,148	13,479	4,145	1,461	2,684	200	118	82	812	464	348
1991–92	2,560	855	1,705	23,579	8,822	14,757	4,222	1,472	2,750	205	105	100	756	424	332
1992–93	2,805	1,047	1,758	26,140	9,764	16,376	4,612	1,617	2,995	219	94	125	966	500	466
1993–94	2,830	984	1,846	27,425	10,249	17,176	4,986	1,670	3,316	213	105	108	1,013	522	491

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 27.—Degrees conferred by historically black public 4-year colleges and universities, by level and sex: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1976–77	21,783	1,060	468	592	15,591	6,845	8,746	4,971	1,938	3,033	1	1	0	160	125	35
1977–78	21,698	992	420	572	15,509	6,788	8,721	5,018	1,915	3,103	0	0	0	179	138	41
1978–79	21,095	978	413	565	15,510	6,811	8,699	4,428	1,697	2,731	4	3	1	175	138	37
1979–80	20,383	772	312	460	15,552	6,686	8,866	3,877	1,426	2,451	3	1	2	179	133	46
1980–81	20,342	1,032	390	642	15,454	7,098	8,356	3,645	1,449	2,196	4	1	3	207	154	53
1981–82	19,543	1,000	376	624	14,827	6,713	8,114	3,496	1,326	2,170	10	6	4	210	149	61
1982–83	19,484	1,110	402	708	14,625	6,598	8,027	3,510	1,468	2,042	23	13	10	216	141	75
1983–84	18,632	1,148	424	724	13,990	6,322	7,668	3,233	1,411	1,822	22	11	11	239	166	73
1984–85	18,766	1,236	463	773	13,837	6,348	7,489	3,382	1,443	1,939	42	21	21	269	172	97
1985–86	18,576	1,192	430	762	13,824	6,344	7,480	3,181	1,391	1,790	58	35	23	321	191	130
1986–87	18,045	1,106	386	720	13,430	6,100	7,330	3,181	1,246	1,935	56	32	24	272	164	108
1987–88	17,862	1,145	377	768	13,183	5,661	7,522	3,216	1,263	1,953	54	27	27	264	153	111
1988–89	17,659	1,101	379	722	13,002	5,415	7,587	3,147	1,178	1,969	62	31	31	347	199	148
1989–90	17,787	1,115	377	738	13,123	5,327	7,796	3,203	1,185	2,018	66	32	34	280	170	110
1990–91	18,895	1,128	360	768	13,947	5,423	8,524	3,379	1,173	2,206	81	40	41	360	204	156
1991–92	20,524	1,270	427	843	15,368	5,901	9,467	3,421	1,190	2,231	82	33	49	383	210	173
1992–93	22,311	1,267	437	830	16,867	6,318	10,549	3,708	1,300	2,408	65	16	49	404	215	189
1993–94	24,144	1,285	423	857	18,390	7,062	11,328	3,961	1,343	2,618	88	32	56	420	206	214

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 28.—Degrees conferred by historically black private 4-year colleges and universities, by level and sex: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year	Total	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1976–77	9,943	168	60	108	7,960	3,356	4,604	1,179	483	696	65	41	24	571	442	129
1977–78	9,908	139	35	104	8,122	3,422	4,700	1,006	426	580	73	42	31	568	415	153
1978–79	9,970	114	30	84	8,139	3,256	4,883	1,012	406	606	79	53	26	626	448	178
1979–80	9,701	137	35	102	7,917	3,220	4,697	932	388	544	68	47	21	647	450	197
1980–81	9,417	198	66	132	7,468	3,044	4,424	977	416	561	98	64	34	676	466	210
1981–82	9,310	123	38	85	7,452	3,024	4,428	981	442	539	77	53	24	677	422	255
1982–83	9,413	90	23	67	7,580	3,077	4,503	981	404	577	112	76	36	650	411	239
1983–84	9,263	157	43	114	7,440	3,061	4,379	896	380	516	96	63	33	674	399	275
1984–85	8,840	157	70	87	7,050	2,840	4,210	808	348	460	132	85	47	693	420	273
1985–86	8,803	182	57	125	6,975	2,851	4,124	835	339	496	124	64	60	687	404	283
1986–87	8,571	135	66	69	6,861	2,738	4,123	831	337	494	138	73	65	606	380	226
1987–88	8,480	182	92	90	6,731	2,554	4,177	840	353	487	150	86	64	577	329	248
1988–89	8,259	120	54	66	6,746	2,480	4,266	769	299	470	128	74	54	496	294	202
1989–90	8,430	125	57	68	6,791	2,524	4,267	833	309	524	141	73	68	540	319	221
1990–91	9,132	115	53	62	7,680	2,725	4,955	766	288	478	119	78	41	452	260	192
1991–92	9,622	114	47	67	8,211	2,921	5,290	801	282	519	123	72	51	373	214	159
1992–93	10,997	104	50	54	9,273	3,446	5,827	904	317	587	154	78	76	562	285	277
1993–94	10,872	94	37	57	9,035	3,187	5,848	1,025	327	698	125	73	52	593	316	277

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 29.—Associate degrees conferred by historically black 2-year colleges, by sex and control: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year	Total	Public 2-year			Private 2-year		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1976–77	1,525	880	433	447	645	322	323
1977–78	1,470	974	468	506	496	267	229
1978–79	1,373	960	398	562	413	170	243
1979–80	1,665	1,193	560	633	472	198	274
1980–81	1,405	1,059	502	557	346	143	203
1981–82	1,457	1,045	525	520	412	189	223
1982–83	1,282	929	468	461	353	131	222
1983–84	1,081	850	411	439	231	84	147
1984–85	1,298	1,009	442	567	289	110	179
1985–86	1,265	1,001	391	610	264	85	179
1986–87	1,373	1,212	510	702	161	52	109
1987–88	1,232	1,015	414	601	217	69	148
1988–89	1,305	1,146	484	662	159	46	113
1989–90	1,249	1,029	406	623	220	76	144
1990–91	1,421	1,154	409	745	267	71	196
1991–92	1,176	984	323	661	192	58	134
1992–93	1,434	1,281	510	771	153	50	103
1993–94	1,451	1,309	475	834	142	44	98

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 30.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1976–77

State	Total degrees	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**33,251**	**2,753**	**1,283**	**1,470**	**23,551**	**10,201**	**13,350**	**6,150**	**2,421**	**3,729**	**66**	**42**	**24**	**731**	**567**	**164**
Alabama	3,203	631	252	379	1,867	835	1,032	667	245	422	—	—	—	38	32	6
Arkansas	536	47	29	18	489	181	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	316	—	—	—	316	164	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,541	546	260	286	1,163	556	607	464	227	237	50	33	17	318	235	83
Florida	1,298	2	1	1	1,093	500	593	203	64	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	2,322	5	5	0	1,558	611	947	680	219	461	14	7	7	65	53	12
Kentucky	259	24	6	18	187	88	99	48	36	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,848	59	16	43	2,242	899	1,343	509	146	363	—	—	—	38	30	8
Maryland	1,861	—	—	—	1,287	573	714	574	248	326	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	5	5	0	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,714	412	130	282	1,695	665	1,030	607	177	430	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	503	34	9	25	394	172	222	75	41	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3,892	48	36	12	3,326	1,371	1,955	475	225	250	—	—	—	43	33	10
Ohio	459	3	1	2	456	226	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	190	12	7	5	178	94	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	606	—	—	—	550	276	274	56	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,582	149	107	42	1,168	446	722	265	86	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,630	83	24	59	1,166	512	654	243	111	132	1	1	0	137	109	28
Texas	3,006	390	276	114	1,651	820	831	885	414	471	1	1	0	79	62	17
Virginia	2,565	66	5	61	2,092	840	1,252	394	151	243	—	—	—	13	13	0
West Virginia	802	209	115	94	593	345	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	113	28	4	24	80	27	53	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 31.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1983–84

State	Total degrees	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**28,976**	**2,386**	**962**	**1,424**	**21,430**	**9,383**	**12,047**	**4,129**	**1,791**	**2,338**	**118**	**74**	**44**	**913**	**565**	**348**
Alabama	2,723	380	85	295	1,801	852	949	491	301	190	—	—	—	51	25	26
Arkansas	398	8	5	3	390	170	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	242	—	—	—	218	86	132	24	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,760	212	92	120	1,608	689	919	478	203	275	72	44	28	390	205	185
Florida	1,121	11	1	10	1,060	488	572	48	28	20	—	—	—	2	1	1
Georgia	2,114	10	8	2	1,621	660	961	390	162	228	22	17	5	71	62	9
Kentucky	215	69	17	52	114	53	61	32	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,525	98	36	62	1,990	880	1,110	345	94	251	—	—	—	92	74	18
Maryland	1,327	—	—	—	1,046	381	665	279	139	140	2	1	1	—	—	—
Michigan	39	39	7	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,945	299	102	197	1,405	543	862	241	100	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	439	93	24	69	303	126	177	43	23	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3,371	13	7	6	2,880	1,317	1,563	408	159	249	—	—	—	70	41	29
Ohio	386	5	1	4	381	181	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	202	—	—	—	202	109	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	501	—	—	—	409	181	228	92	40	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,173	118	57	61	912	336	576	143	32	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,447	119	19	100	910	353	557	265	119	146	11	6	5	142	89	53
Texas	2,662	402	285	117	1,687	942	745	487	243	244	11	6	5	75	50	25
Virginia	2,260	65	23	42	1,851	726	1,125	324	111	213	—	—	—	20	18	2
West Virginia	918	398	179	219	520	286	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	208	47	14	33	122	24	98	39	11	28	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 32.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1990–91

State	Total degrees	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**29,448**	**2,664**	**893**	**1,771**	**21,627**	**8,148**	**13,479**	**4,145**	**1,461**	**2,684**	**200**	**118**	**82**	**812**	**464**	**348**
Alabama	2,386	531	138	393	1,391	527	864	407	142	265	2	2	0	55	32	23
Arkansas	423	18	7	11	405	136	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	318	—	—	—	229	91	138	89	21	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,831	213	84	129	1,948	786	1,162	419	173	246	72	48	24	179	102	77
Florida	1,290	8	5	3	1,151	396	755	102	28	74	5	4	1	24	10	14
Georgia	2,188	5	3	2	1,723	657	1,066	339	114	225	44	28	16	77	50	27
Kentucky	224	43	9	34	149	61	88	32	22	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,975	243	75	168	2,201	790	1,411	395	115	280	2	0	2	134	84	50
Maryland	1,513	—	—	—	1,130	412	718	379	162	217	4	1	3	—	—	—
Michigan	39	39	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,814	354	89	265	1,225	430	795	231	102	129	4	1	3	—	—	—
Missouri	394	88	29	59	271	97	174	35	12	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3,528	34	24	10	2,935	1,121	1,814	484	170	314	—	—	—	75	45	30
Ohio	361	—	—	—	361	128	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	375	—	—	—	368	153	215	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	500	—	—	—	341	139	202	159	57	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,151	120	39	81	956	349	607	59	10	49	16	7	9	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,362	177	30	147	828	297	531	220	75	145	38	20	18	99	44	55
Texas	2,251	375	215	160	1,296	594	702	427	168	259	13	7	6	140	75	65
Virginia	2,325	53	14	39	1,913	648	1,265	330	84	246	—	—	—	29	22	7
West Virginia	1,003	313	118	195	690	309	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	197	50	4	46	116	27	89	31	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 33.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by level of degree, sex of student, and state: 1993–94

State	Total degrees	Associate			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctor's			First-professional		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	**36,467**	**2,830**	**984**	**1,846**	**27,425**	**10,249**	**17,176**	**4,986**	**1,670**	**3,316**	**213**	**105**	**108**	**1,013**	**522**	**491**
Alabama	3,102	709	217	492	1,915	761	1,154	430	153	277	2	2	0	46	16	30
Arkansas	545	23	14	9	510	186	324	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	405	—	—	—	322	146	176	83	27	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,963	193	89	104	1,888	721	1,167	499	168	331	79	44	35	304	150	154
Florida	1,992	29	8	21	1,740	643	1,097	193	77	116	3	1	2	27	9	18
Georgia	3,165	3	1	2	2,523	988	1,535	511	142	369	35	21	14	93	57	36
Kentucky	286	80	21	59	186	72	114	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	3,714	202	63	139	2,794	968	1,826	579	157	422	11	3	8	128	77	51
Maryland	2,202	—	—	—	1,558	559	999	633	281	352	11	5	6	—	—	—
Michigan	13	13	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,222	319	103	216	1,635	567	1,068	258	86	172	10	3	7	—	—	—
Missouri	522	98	26	72	374	141	233	50	15	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	4,381	22	16	6	3,765	1,369	2,396	513	171	342	—	—	—	81	36	45
Ohio	459	—	—	—	459	194	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	466	—	—	—	459	160	299	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	557	—	—	—	381	150	231	176	58	118	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1,246	66	21	45	1,085	375	710	78	17	61	17	7	10	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,403	170	29	141	944	331	613	167	59	108	31	15	16	91	45	46
Texas	2,488	386	186	200	1,492	597	895	392	134	258	11	2	9	207	99	108
Virginia	2,983	70	10	60	2,522	940	1,582	352	105	247	3	2	1	36	33	3
West Virginia	1,154	410	171	239	744	351	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	199	37	6	31	129	30	99	33	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

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Table 34.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1993–94

Institution	State	Associate			Associate, black, non-Hispanic			Bachelor's			Bachelor's, black, non-Hispanic		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	—	**2,830**	**984**	**1,846**	**1,466**	**450**	**1,016**	**27,425**	**10,249**	**17,176**	**23,434**	**8,475**	**14,959**
Alabama A&M University	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	507	232	275	464	202	262
Alabama State University	AL	4	0	4	4	0	4	360	115	245	349	107	242
Bishop State Community College [1]	AL	339	112	227	160	35	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	23	7	16	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carver State Technical College [1]	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College	AL	45	8	37	41	6	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	48	27	21	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	141	33	108	136	32	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	25	47	71	25	46
Oakwood College	AL	34	6	28	34	6	28	207	91	116	183	81	102
Selma University	AL	13	5	8	13	5	8	21	13	8	21	13	8
Stillman College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	49	115	156	43	113
Talladega College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	29	64	91	27	64
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	62	19	43	48	13	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	207	284	474	194	280
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	7	14	21	7	14
Philander Smith College	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	53	75	103	31	72
Shorter College	AR	20	11	9	20	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	3	3	0	—	—	—	361	126	235	297	98	199
Delaware State University	DE	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	146	176	192	84	108
Howard University	DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,333	480	853	1,148	380	768
University of the District of Columbia	DC	193	89	104	174	79	95	555	241	314	474	192	282
Bethune Cookman College	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	87	208	285	83	202
Edward Waters College	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	23	30	53	23	30
Florida A&M University	FL	29	8	21	25	5	20	1,210	472	738	1,055	387	668
Florida Memorial College	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	61	121	155	54	101
Albany State College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	90	217	265	80	185
Clark Atlanta University	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	528	149	379	526	149	377
Fort Valley State College	GA	3	1	2	—	—	—	251	79	172	233	72	161
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morehouse College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	496	496	0	492	492	0
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	56	123	178	56	122
Paine College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	22	53	74	21	53
Savannah State College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	96	182	249	82	167
Spelman College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	409	0	409	404	0	404
Kentucky State University	KY	80	21	59	13	4	9	186	72	114	120	46	74
Dillard University	LA	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	46	148	194	46	148
Grambling State University	LA	80	27	53	80	27	53	908	333	575	880	326	554
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	28	13	15	26	11	15	903	356	547	866	329	537
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	30	8	22	24	6	18	422	118	304	392	105	287
Southern University, Shreveport Bossier City Campus	LA	64	15	49	50	7	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	—	—	—	—	—	—	367	115	252	358	113	245
Bowie State University	MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	460	149	311	330	108	222
Coppin State College	MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	82	192	244	65	179
Morgan State University	MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	547	212	335	508	197	311
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	116	161	193	69	124
Lewis College of Business	MI	13	3	10	13	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	37	6	31	8	1	7	408	177	231	392	171	221
Coahoma Community College	MS	78	26	52	78	26	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	138	49	89	138	49	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	735	247	488	712	234	478
Mary Holmes College	MS	64	22	42	64	22	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	62	138	197	60	137
Rust College	MS	2	0	2	2	0	2	172	48	124	169	45	124
Tougaloo College	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	33	87	120	33	87

Table 34.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1993–94—Continued

Master's			Master's, black, non-Hispanic			Doctor's			Doctor's, black, non-Hispanic			First professional			First-professional, black non-Hispanic		
Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
4,986	**1,670**	**3,316**	**3,187**	**939**	**2,248**	**213**	**105**	**108**	**130**	**61**	**69**	**1,013**	**522**	**491**	**688**	**320**	**368**
276	98	178	80	29	51	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	26	70	85	18	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	29	29	36	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	16	30	22	7	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	3	9	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	27	56	29	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
369	108	261	281	66	215	79	44	35	49	26	23	304	150	154	223	102	121
130	60	70	119	52	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
193	77	116	132	50	82	3	1	2	3	1	2	27	9	18	19	3	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	21	52	38	4	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
337	96	241	304	82	222	33	19	14	26	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	14	72	68	12	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	9	3	10	7	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	69	46	23	65	44	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11	13	19	8	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	10	10	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
196	51	145	136	34	102	10	3	7	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
191	54	137	151	28	123	1	0	1	1	0	1	110	67	43	60	25	35
80	18	62	54	10	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	34	78	52	15	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	8	11	5	6
373	152	221	168	66	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93	29	64	76	22	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	76	50	84	45	39	9	4	5	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	24	17	9	3	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	25	44	61	22	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	60	125	125	25	100	10	3	7	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	3	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 34.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1993–94—Continued

Institution	State	Associate			Associate, black non-Hispanic			Bachelor's			Bachelor's, black non-Hispanic		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	26	92	76	17	59
Lincoln University	MO	98	26	72	8	5	3	256	115	141	70	33	37
Barber-Scotia College	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	22	33	54	21	33
Bennett College	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	0	101	94	0	94
Elizabeth City State University	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	113	214	225	83	142
Fayetteville State University	NC	22	16	6	7	4	3	583	179	404	360	115	245
Johnson C Smith University	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	43	126	169	43	126
Livingstone College	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	26	29	54	26	28
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	399	425	724	332	392
North Carolina Central University	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	635	239	396	582	213	369
St. Augustine's College	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	46	100	145	46	99
Shaw University	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	402	150	252	362	126	236
Winston-Salem State University	NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	468	152	316	315	119	196
Central State University	OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	157	184	289	124	165
Wilberforce University	OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	37	81	108	31	77
Langston University	OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	459	160	299	175	71	104
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	67	94	156	65	91
Lincoln University	PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	83	137	211	78	133
Allen University	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	19	16	31	16	15
Benedict College	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	50	130	169	47	122
Claflin College	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	32	84	111	32	79
Denmark Technical College	SC	66	21	45	65	21	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	19	68	86	18	68
South Carolina State University	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	605	232	373	579	223	356
Voorhees College	SC	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	23	39	61	22	39
Fisk University	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	34	115	149	34	115
Knoxville College	TN	9	6	3	9	6	3	66	34	32	66	34	32
Lane College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	22	47	68	22	46
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	32	135	164	30	134
Meharry Medical College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	161	23	138	29	4	25	493	209	284	369	147	222
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	31	51	75	29	46
Jarvis Christian College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	29	37	64	27	37
Paul Quinn College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	24	46	62	23	39
Prairie View A&M University	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	586	298	288	520	257	263
St. Philip's College	TX	350	166	184	58	26	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southwestern Christian College	TX	36	20	16	27	12	15	4	4	0	4	4	0
Texas College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	21	36	54	19	35
Texas Southern University	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	167	353	444	127	317
Wiley College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	23	84	92	15	77
Hampton University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	804	296	508	781	284	497
Norfolk State University	VA	70	10	60	51	7	44	872	315	557	699	254	445
St. Paul's College	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	36	82	100	28	72
Virginia State University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	578	249	329	534	223	311
Virginia Union University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	44	106	148	43	105
Bluefield State College	WV	275	116	159	9	5	4	316	157	159	13	6	7
West Virginia State College	WV	135	55	80	10	5	5	428	194	234	43	23	20
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	37	6	31	23	1	22	129	30	99	91	15	76

Table 34.—Degrees conferred by historically black colleges and universities, by institution, type of degree, and sex: 1993–94—Continued

Master's			Master's, black, non-Hispanic			Doctor's			Doctor's, black, non-Hispanic			First-professional			First-professional, black non-Hispanic		
Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	15	35	4	0	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	26	65	38	9	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	0	1	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	0	5	5	0
204	94	110	107	46	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
217	50	167	114	35	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	31	45	41	13	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	3	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	21	52	67	18	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	37	66	62	24	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	17	61	69	15	54	17	7	10	15	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	5	4	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	9	13	22	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	1	13	12	1	11	8	6	2	5	3	2	91	45	46	69	34	35
122	44	78	49	12	37	23	9	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
214	68	146	153	47	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
178	66	112	127	39	88	11	2	9	8	2	6	207	99	108	120	43	77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	35	56	51	15	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165	32	133	85	19	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96	38	58	70	24	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	1	1	36	33	3	34	31	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	4	29	25	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College in 1993.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared November 1995.)

Table 35.—Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by field of study, race, and institution: 1993–94

Institution	State	Humanities[1]		Social and behavioral sciences[2]		Natural sciences[3]	
		Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	—	**366**	**220**	**30**	**24**	**32**	**15**
Alabama State University	AL	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bishop State Community College[6]	AL	108	71	—	—	3	3
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College	AL	45	41	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	15	2	—	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	35	34	—	—	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	1	1	—	—	—	—
Selma University	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shorter College	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of the District of Columbia	DC	6	6	11	11	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	4	2	3	3	4	4
Fort Valley State College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky State University	KY	11	6	—	—	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	—	—	—	—	7	7
Lewis College of Business	MI	2	2	—	—	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coahoma Community College	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus[7]	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mary Holmes College	MS	3	3	7	7	—	—
Rust College	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	7	3	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville State University	NC	14	3	—	—	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	3	2	—	—	—	—
Knoxville College	TN	8	8	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Philip's College	TX	33	6	9	3	2	0
Southwestern Christian College	TX	36	27	—	—	—	—
Norfolk State University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bluefield State College	WV	9	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia State College	WV	25	2	—	—	16	1
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.—Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by field of study, race, and institution: 1993–94—Continued

Institution	State	Computer sciences and engineering[4]		Education		Business		Other technical/ profesional[5]	
		Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Associate degrees	Associate degrees, black, non-Hispanic
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	—	**374**	**121**	**83**	**79**	**495**	**293**	**1,312**	**576**
Alabama State University	AL	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Bishop State Community College[6]	AL	44	7	—	—	28	24	156	55
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	9	3	—	—	14	3	—	—
Concordia College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	16	3	—	—	17	8	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	11	11	—	—	24	24	71	67
Oakwood College	AL	—	—	—	—	1	1	32	32
Selma University	AL	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	6	6	—	—	37	32	19	10
Shorter College	AR	—	—	—	—	11	11	9	9
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	2	0	—	—	—	—	1	0
University of the District of Columbia	DC	38	30	—	—	56	54	82	73
Florida A&M University	FL	4	2	3	3	2	2	9	9
Fort Valley State College	GA	1	0	—	—	—	—	2	0
Kentucky State University	KY	15	0	—	—	2	2	52	5
Grambling State University	LA	5	5	—	—	6	6	69	69
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	1	0	—	—	—	—	27	26
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	3	3	—	—	3	3	24	18
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	3	3	5	5	6	6	43	29
Lewis College of Business	MI	4	4	—	—	7	7	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	8
Coahoma Community College	MS	3	3	40	40	13	13	22	22
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus[7]	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mary Holmes College	MS	8	8	14	14	19	19	13	13
Rust College	MS	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	9	2	—	—	—	—	82	3
Fayetteville State University	NC	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	1
Denmark Technical College	SC	16	16	—	—	16	16	31	31
Knoxville College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tennessee State University	TN	—	—	—	—	2	2	159	27
St. Philip's College	TX	81	6	6	2	88	21	131	20
Southwestern Christian College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk State University	VA	5	5	—	—	3	3	62	43
Bluefield State College	WV	75	2	—	—	46	6	145	1
West Virginia State College	WV	15	2	—	—	50	2	29	3
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	—	—	—	—	37	23	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Includes degrees in area and ethnic studies; English language, literature, and letters; foreign languages; liberal/general studies; multi/interdisciplinary studies; philosophy and religion; precision production; theology; and visual and performing arts.

[2] Includes psychology and social sciences and history.

[3] Includes biological sciences; physical sciences and science technologies; and mathematics.

[4] Includes computer and information sciences; construction trades; engineering; engineering technologies; and mechanic repairers.

[5] Includes agriculture and natural resources; architecture and environmental design; communications and communications technologies; health sciences; home economics and vocational home economics; law; library and archival sciences; military sciences; parks and recreation; protective services; public affairs; and transportation and material moving.

[6] Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College in 1993.

[7] Hinds Community College reported 138 degrees, but did not report degrees by field of study.

NOTE: Total does not match table 31 because Hinds Community College did not report degrees by field of study.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

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Table 36.—Bachelor's and master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by field of study, race, and institution: 1993–94

Institution	State	Humanities[1]				Social and behavioral sciences[2]				Natural sciences[3]			
		Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	—	**2,360**	**1,922**	**96**	**73**	**4,387**	**4,000**	**355**	**232**	**2,323**	**2,066**	**151**	**76**
Alabama A&M University	AL	12	12	—	—	39	38	34	6	46	46	10	4
Alabama State University	AL	9	8	—	—	36	36	3	3	27	25	5	4
Miles College	AL	2	2	—	—	9	9	—	—	8	8	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	37	34	—	—	27	24	—	—	26	23	—	—
Selma University	AL	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Stillman College	AL	10	9	—	—	27	27	—	—	20	20	—	—
Talladega College	AL	15	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	20	20	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	16	16	—	—	81	80	—	—	69	68	3	1
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philander Smith College	AR	2	2	—	—	28	27	—	—	7	7	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	32	27	—	—	35	29	—	—	27	24	—	—
Delaware State University	DE	16	14	—	—	26	16	—	—	33	19	6	—
Howard University	DC	115	106	19	15	229	219	33	27	116	85	15	9
University of the District of Columbia	DC	63	51	—	—	90	71	8	6	34	28	1	1
Bethune Cookman College	FL	12	11	—	—	46	45	—	—	11	10	—	—
Edward Waters College[6]	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	49	47	—	—	136	131	25	23	55	48	1	0
Florida Memorial College	FL	8	7	—	—	21	20	—	—	11	8	—	—
Albany State College	GA	20	19	—	—	39	33	—	—	16	16	—	—
Clark Atlanta University	GA	39	39	3	2	90	90	22	18	73	72	14	12
Fort Valley State College	GA	12	12	—	—	18	18	—	—	23	20	—	—
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morehouse College	GA	132	132	—	—	139	139	—	—	25	24	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	15	15	—	—	26	26	—	—	14	14	—	—
Paine College	GA	5	5	—	—	22	21	—	—	6	6	—	—
Savannah State College	GA	4	4	—	—	31	30	—	—	32	30	—	—
Spelman College	GA	121	118	—	—	171	170	—	—	69	69	—	—
Kentucky State University	KY	12	5	—	—	18	10	—	—	22	13	—	—
Dillard University	LA	10	10	—	—	26	26	—	—	40	40	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	42	41	21	19	90	89	—	—	86	85	—	—
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	26	26	—	—	197	195	12	10	46	44	10	6
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	11	11	—	—	59	54	—	—	15	10	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	22	21	3	3	70	69	9	9	148	145	—	—
Bowie State University	MD	16	11	—	—	90	68	82	44	17	10	—	—
Coppin State College	MD	21	19	—	—	64	60	—	—	14	9	—	—
Morgan State University	MD	41	39	5	5	79	76	16	11	42	38	2	1
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	35	28	—	—	17	15	—	—	19	9	6	1
Alcorn State University	MS	12	12	—	—	43	43	—	—	55	55	2	1
Jackson State University	MS	37	37	4	4	74	74	6	5	87	85	11	5
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	4	4	—	—	31	31	—	—	13	13	—	—
Rust College	MS	16	16	—	—	19	18	—	—	29	29	—	—
Tougaloo College	MS	22	22	—	—	59	59	—	—	30	30	—	—
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	6	1	—	—	25	9	4	1	11	3	—	—
Barber-Scotia College	NC	1	1	—	—	16	16	—	—	11	11	—	—
Bennett College	NC	37	36	—	—	16	16	—	—	17	14	—	—
Elizabeth City State University	NC	21	13	—	—	69	44	—	—	35	24	—	—
Fayetteville State University	NC	49	28	—	—	167	119	8	1	35	21	4	3
Johnson C Smith University	NC	14	14	—	—	42	42	—	—	14	14	—	—
Livingstone College	NC	5	5	1	1	13	13	—	—	1	1	—	—
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	42	41	5	4	60	57	4	1	38	36	6	2
North Carolina Central University	NC	66	61	6	4	188	180	14	9	66	62	7	4
St. Augustine's College	NC	5	5	—	—	47	47	—	—	14	14	—	—
Shaw University	NC	43	41	—	—	73	70	—	—	13	10	—	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	36	22	—	—	79	72	—	—	23	18	—	—
Central State University	OH	17	16	—	—	73	67	—	—	23	17	—	—
Wilberforce University	OH	3	3	—	—	34	32	—	—	5	5	—	—
Langston University	OK	18	13	—	—	69	16	—	—	11	9	—	—
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	6	6	—	—	40	40	—	—	6	6	—	—
Lincoln University	PA	19	18	—	—	50	48	—	—	25	24	—	—
Allen University	SC	7	6	—	—	5	4	—	—	3	3	—	—
Benedict College	SC	13	12	—	—	13	13	—	—	18	16	—	—
Claflin College	SC	8	8	—	—	39	39	—	—	12	12	—	—
Morris College	SC	11	11	—	—	28	28	—	—	7	6	—	—
South Carolina State University	SC	28	28	—	—	79	77	—	—	26	24	—	—
Voorhees College	SC	3	3	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	4	—	—
Fisk University	TN	28	28	—	—	38	38	2	2	36	36	7	3
Knoxville College	TN	5	5	—	—	22	22	—	—	7	7	—	—
Lane College	TN	9	9	—	—	19	18	—	—	9	9	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	18	17	—	—	12	12	—	—	19	18	—	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	75	58	6	3	22	13	—	—	36	36	4	2
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	4	3	—	—	17	17	—	—	6	5	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	TX	1	1	—	—	10	10	—	—	9	9	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	3	3	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	58	46	—	—	37	35	16	15	60	55	1	1
Southwestern Christian College	TX	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas College	TX	5	5	—	—	13	11	—	—	7	7	—	—
Texas Southern University	TX	15	13	—	—	52	49	25	21	41	32	7	2
Wiley College	TX	4	3	—	—	9	9	—	—	8	6	—	—
Hampton University	VA	87	85	3	1	148	146	—	—	85	84	17	6
Norfolk State University	VA	152	92	7	2	149	137	21	13	38	31	—	—
St. Paul's College	VA	14	14	—	—	21	21	—	—	7	6	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	87	79	1	0	143	137	11	7	31	27	12	8
Virginia Union University	VA	22	22	—	—	43	42	—	—	10	10	—	—
Bluefield State College	WV	112	7	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
West Virginia State College	WV	103	12	—	—	45	6	—	—	32	1	—	—
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	13	8	—	—	16	11	—	—	28	24	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Includes degrees in area and ethnic studies; English language, literature, and letters; foreign languages; liberal/general studies; multi/interdisciplinary studies; philosophy and religion; precision production; theology; and visual and performing arts.

[2] Includes psychology and social sciences and history.

[3] Includes biological sciences; physical sciences and science technologies; and mathematics.

[4] Includes computer and information sciences; construction trades; engineering; engineering technologies; and mechanic repairers.

Table 36.—Bachelor's and master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by field of study, race, and institution: 1993–94—Continued

Institution	State	Computer sciences and engineering[4]				Education			
		Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	—	**2,475**	**2,021**	**375**	**145**	**3,061**	**2,420**	**2,056**	**1,404**
Alabama A&M University	AL	77	55	34	4	105	94	130	36
Alabama State University	AL	26	25	—	—	91	91	72	64
Miles College	AL	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	7	7	—	—	24	21	—	—
Selma University	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillman College	AL	5	5	—	—	21	21	—	—
Talladega College	AL	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	107	101	22	10	23	23	19	19
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Philander Smith College	AR	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	21	17	—	—	50	28	12	9
Delaware State University	DE	3	1	—	—	61	28	28	9
Howard University	DC	124	98	41	23	52	40	60	57
University of the District of Columbia	DC	88	65	—	—	46	42	54	54
Bethune Cookman College	FL	11	10	—	—	64	61	—	—
Edward Waters College[6]	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	154	125	3	2	189	177	91	55
Florida Memorial College	FL	7	5	—	—	39	30	—	—
Albany State College	GA	10	9	—	—	58	41	46	28
Clark Atlanta University	GA	19	19	26	21	72	72	69	68
Fort Valley State College	GA	18	13	—	—	56	49	57	45
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morehouse College	GA	15	13	—	—	4	4	—	—
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	8	8	—	—	37	37	—	—
Paine College	GA	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—
Savannah State College	GA	40	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spelman College	GA	25	24	—	—	23	23	—	—
Kentucky State University	KY	17	9	—	—	25	14	—	—
Dillard University	LA	3	3	—	—	16	16	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	115	114	—	—	45	44	42	33
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	135	122	19	6	80	78	89	80
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	18	14	—	—	109	108	—	—
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	11	11	—	—	15	14	40	37
Bowie State University	MD	16	16	91	24	68	23	99	46
Coppin State College	MD	12	10	—	—	28	19	59	44
Morgan State University	MD	110	98	—	—	58	55	17	11
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	18	11	17	0	20	10	18	8
Alcorn State University	MS	47	46	—	—	56	55	51	45
Jackson State University	MS	82	73	40	12	80	75	72	59
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	28	26	4	4	36	36	—	—
Rust College	MS	22	22	—	—	20	20	—	—
Tougaloo College	MS	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	—	—	—	—	118	76	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	17	5	—	—	40	2	33	3
Barber-Scotia College	NC	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Bennett College	NC	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Elizabeth City State University	NC	13	8	—	—	46	21	—	—
Fayetteville State University	NC	13	5	—	—	93	37	65	30
Johnson C Smith University	NC	19	19	—	—	17	17	—	—
Livingstone College	NC	5	5	—	—	4	4	—	—
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	214	172	58	28	115	95	117	64
North Carolina Central University	NC	[illegible]	10	8	3	59	55	89	56
St. Augustine's College	NC	15	14	—	—	3	3	—	—
Shaw University	NC	7	7	—	—	8	8	—	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	14	8	—	—	66	55	—	—
Central State University	OH	27	[illegible]	—	—	58	51	—	—
Wilberforce University	OH	2	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langston University	OK	34	15	—	—	95	34	7	4
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	10	9	—	—	29	27	73	67
Lincoln University	PA	5	5	—	—	28	27	10	0
Allen University	SC	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Benedict College	SC	5	5	—	—	23	21	—	—
Claflin College	SC	6	4	—	—	31	31	—	—
Morris College	SC	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
South Carolina State University	SC	81	73	—	—	74	66	30	27
Voorhees College	SC	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fisk University	TN	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
Knoxville College	TN	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lane College	TN	2	2	—	—	14	14	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	7	6	—	—	42	42	22	22
Meharry Medical College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	67	40	3	0	25	14	82	32
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	8	8	—	—	20	16	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	TX	1	1	—	—	19	19	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	8	3	—	—	20	20	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	202	175	8	7	—	—	177	120
Southwestern Christian College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas College	TX	5	5	—	—	10	10	—	—
Texas Southern University	TX	35	25	—	—	41	32	59	50
Wiley College	TX	5	4	—	—	8	8	—	—
Hampton University	VA	58	58	1	1	3	3	36	23
Norfolk State University	VA	78	65	—	—	28	24	58	41
St. Paul's College	VA	—	—	—	—	14	10	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	17	8	—	—	59	53	55	46
Virginia Union University	VA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bluefield State College	WV	61	0	—	—	32	0	—	—
West Virginia State College	WV	1	0	—	—	74	3	—	—
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	—	—	—	—	12	11	18	12

[5] Includes agriculture and natural resources; architecture and environmental design; communications and communications technologies; health sciences; home economics and vocational home economics; law; library and archival sciences; military sciences; parks and recreation; protective services; public affairs; and transportation and material moving.

[6] Edward Waters College reported 53 bachelor's degrees, but did not report degrees by field of study.

Table 36.—Bachelor's and master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by field of study, race, and institution: 1993–94—Continued

Institution	State	Business				Other technical professional[5]			
		Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Bachelor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees, black, non-Hispanic	Master's degrees	Master's degrees, black, non-Hispanic
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Total	—	**6,913**	**6,165**	**731**	**480**	**5,853**	**4,787**	**1,222**	**777**
Alabama A&M University	AL	147	145	38	18	81	74	30	12
Alabama State University	AL	86	81	—	—	85	83	16	14
Miles College	AL	29	29	—	—	5	4	—	—
Oakwood College	AL	35	30	—	—	51	44	—	—
Selma University	AL	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillman College	AL	69	62	—	—	12	12	—	—
Talladega College	AL	19	19	—	—	18	17	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	111	110	—	—	84	76	14	6
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philander Smith College	AR	80	56	—	—	1	1	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	88	77	—	—	108	95	—	—
Delaware State University	DE	81	63	18	10	102	51	31	10
Howard University	DC	274	245	40	27	423	355	161	123
University of the District of Columbia	DC	153	142	47	39	81	75	20	19
Bethune Cookman College	FL	87	85	—	—	64	63	—	—
Edward Waters College[6]	FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida A&M University	FL	248	245	51	46	379	282	22	6
Florida Memorial College	FL	58	48	—	—	38	37	—	—
Albany State College	GA	67	60	17	4	97	87	10	6
Clark Atlanta University	GA	159	159	91	88	76	75	112	95
Fort Valley State College	GA	39	39	—	—	85	82	29	23
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morehouse College	GA	162	161	—	—	19	19	—	—
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris Brown College	GA	64	64	—	—	15	14	—	—
Paine College	GA	30	30	—	—	1	1	—	—
Savannah State College	GA	94	74	—	—	77	74	3	3
Spelman College	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky State University	KY	53	37	—	—	39	32	20	8
Dillard University	LA	54	54	—	—	45	45	—	—
Grambling State University	LA	216	214	17	13	314	293	116	71
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	218	208	3	2	201	193	58	47
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	111	107	—	—	99	88	80	54
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	72	70	—	—	29	28	60	3
Bowie State University	MD	165	136	86	43	88	66	15	11
Coppin State College	MD	48	44	—	—	87	83	34	32
Morgan State University	MD	124	117	61	39	93	85	25	17
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	85	69	—	—	83	51	—	—
Alcorn State University	MS	76	76	—	—	119	105	16	15
Jackson State University	MS	243	239	37	27	132	129	15	13
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	31	31	—	—	57	56	—	—
Rust College	MS	38	36	—	—	28	28	—	—
Tougaloo College	MS	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln University	MO	95	25	13	0	62	25	—	—
Barber-Scotia College	NC	22	21	—	—	4	4	—	—
Bennett College	NC	19	18	—	—	7	5	—	—
Elizabeth City State University	NC	97	80	—	—	46	35	—	—
Fayetteville State University	NC	127	80	14	4	99	70	—	—
Johnson C Smith University	NC	47	47	—	—	16	16	—	—
Livingstone College	NC	21	21	—	—	6	5	—	—
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	204	200	—	—	151	123	14	8
North Carolina Central University	NC	117	110	4	4	128	104	89	34
St. Augustine's College	NC	41	41	—	—	21	21	—	—
Shaw University	NC	174	152	—	—	84	74	—	—
Winston-Salem State University	NC	71	69	—	—	179	71	—	—
Central State University	OH	118	94	—	—	25	24	—	—
Wilberforce University	OH	55	48	—	—	19	18	—	—
Langston University	OK	97	41	—	—	135	47	—	—
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	45	43	—	—	25	25	—	—
Lincoln University	PA	52	49	93	62	41	40	—	—
Allen University	SC	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benedict College	SC	47	42	—	—	61	60	—	—
Claflin College	SC	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	25	25	—	—	14	14	—	—
South Carolina State University	SC	153	153	—	—	164	158	48	42
Voorhees College	SC	26	25	—	—	13	13	—	—
Fisk University	TN	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knoxville College	TN	18	18	—	—	9	9	—	—
Lane College	TN	10	10	—	—	6	6	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	46	46	—	—	23	23	—	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
Tennessee State University	TN	127	112	14	4	141	96	13	8
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	23	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	TX	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paul Quinn College	TX	27	26	—	—	6	5	—	—
Prairie View A&M University	TX	89	84	4	2	140	125	8	8
Southwestern Christian College	TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas College	TX	12	11	—	—	5	5	—	—
Texas Southern University	TX	132	112	38	21	204	181	49	33
Wiley College	TX	72	61	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hampton University	VA	213	212	17	9	210	193	17	11
Norfolk State University	VA	193	184	—	—	234	166	79	29
St. Paul's College	VA	58	45	—	—	4	4	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	168	160	17	9	73	70	—	—
Virginia Union University	VA	58	57	—	—	17	17	—	—
Bluefield State College	WV	45	4	—	—	52	1	—	—
West Virginia State College	WV	78	6	—	—	95	15	—	—
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	53	32	11	9	7	5	4	4

NOTE: Total does not match table 31 because Edward Waters College did not report degrees by field of study.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

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Table 37.—Employees in historically black colleges and universities, by primary occupation, employment status, sex, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1993

Primary occupation and type and control of institution	Total					Full-time				Part-time			
	Total		Men	Women		Total		Men	Women	Total		Men	Women
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total, all institutions	**52,154**	**100.0**	**24,415**	**27,739**	**53.2**	**44,087**	**84.5**	**20,378**	**23,709**	**8,067**	**15.5**	**4,037**	**4,030**
Professional staff	31,477	100.0	16,655	14,822	47.1	25,198	80.1	13,315	11,883	6,279	19.9	3,340	2,939
Executive/administrative/managerial	4,030	100.0	2,225	1,805	44.8	3,926	97.4	2,168	1,758	104	2.6	57	47
Faculty (instruction and research)	17,600	100.0	10,391	7,209	41.0	13,406	76.2	8,123	5,283	4,194	23.8	2,268	1,926
Instruction and research assistants	1,090	100.0	607	483	44.3	—	—	—	—	1,090	100.0	607	483
Non-faculty professional	8,757	100.0	3,432	5,325	60.8	7,866	89.8	3,024	4,842	891	10.2	408	483
Nonprofessional staff	20,677	100.0	7,760	12,917	62.5	18,889	91.4	7,063	11,826	1,788	8.6	697	1,091
Technical and paraprofessionals	4,387	100.0	1,872	2,515	57.3	3,829	87.3	1,620	2,209	558	12.7	252	306
Clerical and secretarial	8,656	100.0	726	7,930	91.6	7,958	91.9	618	7,340	698	8.1	108	590
Skilled crafts	1,435	100.0	1,350	85	5.9	1,393	97.1	1,319	74	42	2.9	31	11
Service and maintenance	6,199	100.0	3,812	2,387	38.5	5,709	92.1	3,506	2,203	490	7.9	306	184
Public 4-year, total	29,661	100.0	14,229	15,432	52.0	24,929	84.0	11,821	13,108	4,732	16.0	2,408	2,324
Professional staff	17,727	100.0	9,687	8,040	45.4	13,972	78.8	7,678	6,294	3,755	21.2	2,009	1,746
Executive/administrative/managerial	1,773	100.0	1,110	663	37.4	1,741	98.2	1,088	653	32	1.8	22	10
Faculty (instruction and research)	10,525	100.0	6,240	4,285	40.7	8,016	76.2	4,893	3,123	2,509	23.8	1,347	1,162
Instruction and research assistants	661	100.0	376	285	43.1	—	—	—	—	661	100.0	376	285
Non-faculty professional	4,768	100.0	1,961	2,807	58.9	4,215	88.4	1,697	2,518	553	11.6	264	289
Nonprofessional staff	11,934	100.0	4,542	7,392	61.9	10,957	91.8	4,143	6,814	977	8.2	399	578
Technical and paraprofessionals	2,012	100.0	916	1,096	54.5	1,709	84.9	765	944	303	15.1	151	152
Clerical and secretarial	5,256	100.0	383	4,873	92.7	4,840	92.1	309	4,531	416	7.9	74	342
Skilled crafts	937	100.0	882	55	5.9	919	98.1	865	54	18	1.9	17	1
Service and maintenance	3,729	100.0	2,361	1,368	36.7	3,489	93.6	2,204	1,285	240	6.4	157	83
Private 4-year, total	20,258	100.0	9,203	11,055	54.6	17,497	86.4	7,834	9,663	2,761	13.6	1,369	1,392
Professional staff	12,191	100.0	6,217	5,974	49.0	10,153	83.3	5,116	5,037	2,038	16.7	1,101	937
Executive/administrative/managerial	2,132	100.0	1,044	1,088	51.0	2,060	96.6	1,009	1,051	72	3.4	35	37
Faculty (instruction and research)	5,900	100.0	3,570	2,330	39.5	4,659	79.0	2,863	1,796	1,241	21.0	707	534
Instruction and research assistants	405	100.0	219	186	45.9	—	—	—	—	405	100.0	219	186
Non-faculty professional	3,754	100.0	1,384	2,370	63.1	3,434	91.5	1,244	2,190	320	8.5	140	180
Nonprofessional staff	8,067	100.0	2,986	5,081	63.0	7,344	91.0	2,718	4,626	723	9.0	268	455
Technical and paraprofessionals	2,269	100.0	913	1,356	59.8	2,034	89.6	819	1,215	235	10.4	94	141
Clerical and secretarial	3,075	100.0	328	2,747	89.3	2,827	91.9	296	2,531	248	8.1	32	216
Skilled crafts	466	100.0	437	29	6.2	444	95.3	424	20	22	4.7	13	9
Service and maintenance	2,257	100.0	1,308	949	42.0	2,039	90.3	1,179	860	218	9.7	129	89
Public 2-year, total	2,046	100.0	906	1,140	55.7	1,514	74.0	665	849	532	26.0	241	291
Professional staff	1,432	100.0	695	737	51.5	982	68.6	481	501	450	31.4	214	236
Executive/administrative/managerial	106	100.0	62	44	41.5	106	100.0	62	44	—	—0	—	—
Faculty (instruction and research)	1,094	100.0	539	555	50.7	684	62.5	341	343	410	37.5	198	212
Instruction and research assistants	24	100.0	12	12	50.0	—	—	—	—	24	100.0	12	12
Non-faculty professional	208	100.0	82	126	60.6	192	92.3	78	114	16	7.7	4	12
Nonprofessional staff	614	100.0	211	403	65.6	532	86.6	184	348	82	13.4	27	55
Technical and paraprofessionals	86	100.0	35	51	59.3	66	76.7	28	38	20	23.3	7	13
Clerical and secretarial	301	100.0	15	286	95.0	268	89.0	13	255	33	11.0	2	31
Skilled crafts	30	100.0	29	1	3.3	29	96.7	29	—	1	3.3	—	1
Service and maintenance	197	100.0	132	65	33.0	169	85.8	114	55	28	14.2	18	10
Private 2-year, total	189	100.0	77	112	59.3	147	77.8	58	89	42	22.2	19	23
Professional staff	127	100.0	56	71	55.9	91	71.7	40	51	36	28.3	16	20
Executive/administrative/managerial	19	100.0	9	10	52.6	19	100.0	9	10	—	—	—	—
Faculty (instruction and research)	81	100.0	42	39	48.1	47	58.0	26	21	34	42.0	16	18
Instruction and research assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-faculty professional	27	100.0	5	22	81.5	25	92.6	5	20	2	7.4	—	2
Nonprofessional staff	62	100.0	21	41	66.1	56	90.3	18	38	6	9.7	3	3
Technical and paraprofessionals	20	100.0	8	12	60.0	20	100.0	8	12	—	—	—	—
Clerical and secretarial	24	100.0	—	24	100.0	23	95.8	—	23	1	4.2	—	1
Skilled crafts	2	100.0	2	—	—	1	50.0	1	—	1	50.0	1	—
Service and maintenance	16	100.0	11	5	31.3	12	75.0	9	3	4	25.0	2	2

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey," 1993. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 38.—Employees in historically black colleges and universities, by primary occupation, employment status, race/ethnicity, sex, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1993

Primary occupation and type and control of institution	Full-time						Part-time					
	Black, non-Hispanic		White, non-Hispanic		Other races		Black, non-Hispanic		White, non-Hispanic		Other races	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total, all institutions	**14,585**	**19,986**	**3,895**	**2,900**	**1,898**	**823**	**2,433**	**2,811**	**908**	**730**	**696**	**489**
Professional staff	8,336	9,247	3,302	2,036	1,677	600	1,903	1,947	826	620	611	372
Executive/administrative/managerial	1,767	1,554	322	166	79	38	42	39	13	6	2	2
Faculty (instruction and research)	4,257	3,520	2,503	1,451	1,363	312	1,166	1,173	703	470	399	283
Instruction and research assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	377	351	58	73	172	59
Non-faculty professional	2,312	4,173	477	419	235	250	318	384	52	71	38	28
Nonprofessional staff	6,249	10,739	593	864	221	223	530	864	82	110	85	117
Technical and paraprofessionals	1,347	1,956	186	172	87	81	155	213	40	29	57	64
Clerical and secretarial	532	6,587	39	634	47	119	87	481	14	67	7	42
Skilled crafts	1,127	70	161	3	31	1	31	9	—	—	—	2
Service and maintenance	3,243	2,126	207	55	56	22	257	161	28	14	21	9
Public 4-year, total	8,240	10,985	2,523	1,802	1,058	321	1,323	1,507	536	484	549	333
Professional staff	4,635	4,852	2,057	1,189	986	253	1,031	1,067	495	401	483	278
Executive/administrative/managerial	850	588	198	60	40	5	15	7	6	3	1	—
Faculty (instruction and research)	2,520	2,079	1,531	857	842	187	622	667	414	279	311	216
Instruction and research assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	174	33	60	141	51
Non-faculty professional	1,265	2,185	328	272	104	61	192	219	42	59	30	11
Nonprofessional staff	3,605	6,133	466	613	72	68	292	440	41	83	66	55
Technical and paraprofessionals	584	797	148	126	33	21	75	86	27	20	49	46
Clerical and secretarial	294	4,047	13	447	2	37	60	289	7	50	7	3
Skilled crafts	713	50	138	3	14	1	17	1	—	—	—	—
Service and maintenance	2,014	1,239	167	37	23	9	140	64	7	13	10	6
Private 4-year, total	5,881	8,317	1,181	907	772	439	976	1,088	263	166	130	138
Professional staff	3,407	4,009	1,068	703	641	325	761	707	227	145	113	85
Executive/administrative/managerial	861	922	111	97	37	32	27	32	7	3	1	2
Faculty (instruction and research)	1,556	1,201	829	486	478	109	442	347	192	127	73	60
Instruction and research assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	171	20	7	31	8
Non-faculty professional	990	1,886	128	120	126	184	124	157	8	8	8	15
Nonprofessional staff	2,474	4,308	113	204	131	114	215	381	36	21	17	53
Technical and paraprofessionals	737	1,122	33	39	49	54	78	119	9	6	7	16
Clerical and secretarial	226	2,331	25	150	45	50	26	170	6	14	—	32
Skilled crafts	394	20	18	—	12	—	13	7	—	—	—	2
Service and maintenance	1,117	835	37	15	25	10	98	85	21	1	10	3
Public 2-year, total	421	604	180	183	64	62	117	193	107	80	17	18
Professional staff	269	343	166	137	46	21	97	153	102	74	15	9
Executive/administrative/managerial	47	34	13	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculty (instruction and research)	168	226	134	102	39	15	88	141	95	64	15	7
Instruction and research assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	5	6	—	—
Non-faculty professional	54	83	19	26	5	5	2	6	2	4	—	2
Nonprofessional staff	152	261	14	46	18	41	20	40	5	6	2	9
Technical and paraprofessionals	18	25	5	7	5	6	2	8	4	3	1	2
Clerical and secretarial	12	187	1	36	—	32	1	21	1	3	—	7
Skilled crafts	19	—	5	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Service and maintenance	103	49	3	3	8	3	17	10	—	—	1	—
Private 2-year, total	43	80	11	8	4	1	17	23	2	—	—	—
Professional staff	25	43	11	7	4	1	14	20	2	—	—	—
Executive/administrative/managerial	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculty (instruction and research)	13	14	9	6	4	1	14	18	2	—	—	—
Instruction and research assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-faculty professional	3	19	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nonprofessional staff	18	37	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Technical and paraprofessionals	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical and secretarial	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Skilled crafts	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Service and maintenance	9	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey, 1993." (This table was prepared June 1996.)

Table 39.—Employees in historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by primary occupation, and by type and control of institution: Fall 1993

Type and control of institution	Total	Professional staff					Nonprofessional staff				
		Total	Executive, administrative, and managerial	Faculty	Instruction and research assistants	Nonfaculty professional	Total	Technical and paraprofessional	Clerical and secretarial	Skilled crafts	Service and maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Historically black colleges and universities										
Number											
Total	52,154	31,477	4,030	17,600	1,090	8,757	20,677	4,387	8,656	1,435	6,199
4-year	49,919	29,918	3,905	16,425	1,066	8,522	20,001	4,281	8,331	1,403	5,986
2-year	2,235	1,559	125	1,175	24	235	676	106	325	32	213
Public	31,707	19,159	1,879	11,619	685	4,976	12,548	2,098	5,557	967	3,926
4-year	29,661	17,727	1,773	10,525	661	4,768	11,934	2,012	5,256	937	3,729
2-year	2,046	1,432	106	1,094	24	208	614	86	301	30	197
Private	20,447	12,318	2,151	5,981	405	3,781	8,129	2,289	3,099	468	2,273
4-year	20,258	12,191	2,132	5,900	405	3,754	8,067	2,269	3,075	466	2,257
2-year	189	127	19	81	—	27	62	20	24	2	16
Percentage distribution											
Total	100.0	60.4	7.7	33.7	2.1	16.8	39.6	8.4	16.6	2.8	11.9
4-year	100.0	59.9	7.8	32.9	2.1	17.1	40.1	8.6	16.7	2.8	12.0
2-year	100.0	69.8	5.6	52.6	1.1	10.5	30.2	4.7	14.5	1.4	9.5
Public	100.0	60.4	5.9	36.6	2.2	15.7	39.6	6.6	17.5	3.0	12.4
4-year	100.0	59.8	6.0	35.5	2.2	16.1	40.2	6.8	17.7	3.2	12.6
2-year	100.0	70.0	5.2	53.5	1.2	10.2	30.0	4.2	14.7	1.5	9.6
Private	100.0	60.2	10.5	29.3	2.0	18.5	39.8	11.2	15.2	2.3	11.1
4-year	100.0	60.2	10.5	29.1	2.0	18.5	39.8	11.2	15.2	2.3	11.1
2-year	100.0	67.2	10.1	42.9	0.0	14.3	32.8	10.6	12.7	1.1	8.5
	All colleges and universities										
Number											
Total	2,602,612	1,687,287	143,675	915,474	202,819	425,319	915,325	183,987	438,041	64,065	229,232
4-year	2,095,567	1,329,285	118,908	625,969	199,796	384,612	766,282	151,061	361,628	57,371	196,222
2-year	507,045	358,002	24,767	289,505	3,023	40,707	149,043	32,926	76,413	6,694	33,010
Public	1,812,513	1,193,284	81,209	650,434	173,678	287,963	619,229	131,651	290,152	46,662	150,764
4-year	1,333,533	855,913	59,678	374,021	170,916	251,298	477,620	99,950	217,581	40,299	119,790
2-year	478,980	337,371	21,531	276,413	2,762	36,665	141,609	31,701	72,571	6,363	30,974
Private	790,099	494,003	62,466	265,040	29,141	137,356	296,096	52,336	147,889	17,403	78,468
4-year	762,034	473,372	59,230	251,948	28,880	133,314	288,662	51,111	144,047	17,072	76,432
2-year	28,065	20,631	3,236	13,092	261	4,042	7,434	1,225	3,842	331	2,036
Percentage distribution											
Total	100.0	64.8	5.5	35.2	7.8	16.3	35.2	7.1	16.8	2.5	8.8
4-year	100.0	63.4	5.7	29.9	9.5	18.4	36.6	7.2	17.3	2.7	9.4
2-year	100.0	70.6	4.9	57.1	0.6	8.0	29.4	6.5	15.1	1.3	6.5
Public	100.0	65.8	4.5	35.9	9.6	15.9	34.2	7.3	16.0	2.6	8.3
4-year	100.0	64.2	4.5	28.0	12.8	18.8	35.8	7.5	16.3	3.0	9.0
2-year	100.0	70.4	4.5	57.7	0.6	7.7	29.6	6.6	15.2	1.3	6.5
Private	100.0	62.5	7.9	33.5	3.7	17.4	37.5	6.6	18.7	2.2	9.9
4-year	100.0	62.1	7.8	33.1	3.8	17.5	37.9	6.7	18.9	2.2	10.0
2-year	100.0	73.5	11.5	46.6	0.9	14.4	26.5	4.4	13.7	1.2	7.3

—Data not reported or not applicable

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey, 1993." (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 40.—Instructional faculty in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, race/ethnicity, and sex: Fall 1993

Institution	Full-time							Part-time				
	Total	Black, non-Hispanic		White, non-Hispanic		Other races		Total	Men	Women	Black, non-Hispanic	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**13,406**	**4,257**	**3,520**	**2,503**	**1,451**	**1,363**	**312**	**4,194**	**2,268**	**1,926**	**1,166**	**1,173**
Alabama A&M University	299	89	72	41	29	59	9	83	57	26	29	15
Alabama State University	216	49	73	45	28	18	3	80	41	39	28	29
Bishop State Community College	134	33	37	31	31	1	1	134	54	80	16	43
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	17	9	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College	12	2	5	2	2	1	—	10	4	6	4	6
J.F. Drake State Technical College	24	7	7	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College	62	25	32	2	2	1	—	48	20	28	15	25
Miles College	52	17	17	2	4	8	4	19	10	9	8	7
Oakwood College	76	31	34	6	1	4	—	45	25	20	18	15
Selma University	27	15	6	2	2	1	1	10	6	4	6	4
Stillman College	62	13	15	19	11	3	1	20	8	12	1	12
Talladega College	55	18	13	13	5	5	1	10	9	1	3	1
Trenholm State Technical College	52	7	27	8	9	1	—	27	11	16	5	11
Tuskegee University	298	106	64	42	20	61	5	13	1	12	—	3
Arkansas Baptist College	11	—	4	3	4	—	—	26	8	18	—	3
Philander Smith College	31	17	5	7	1	1	—	34	22	12	22	8
Shorter College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	3	4
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	192	66	63	29	12	20	2	38	20	18	13	9
Delaware State University	67	13	6	34	14	—	—	30	23	7	10	3
Howard University	887	383	253	121	47	61	22	266	172	94	123	73
University of the District of Columbia	433	115	101	85	29	84	19	408	226	182	—	—
Bethune Cookman College	125	37	30	24	19	13	2	56	25	31	14	20
Edward Waters College	48	22	10	7	2	6	1	13	7	6	7	4
Florida A&M University	462	160	127	91	45	31	8	97	56	41	31	27
Florida Memorial College	72	32	11	14	7	4	4	95	54	41	16	17
Albany State College	135	39	48	24	12	12	—	44	15	29	6	16
Clark Atlanta University	227	98	63	23	19	22	2	73	38	35	35	35
Fort Valley State College	116	38	30	16	17	12	3	39	22	17	10	9
Interdenominational Theological Center	21	11	5	4	—	1	—	21	18	3	16	3
Morehouse College	101	62	—	12	19	8	—	36	24	12	—	—
Morehouse School of Medicine	148	54	50	19	7	14	4	—	—	—	—	—
Morris Brown College	93	32	38	10	6	7	—	43	24	19	17	16
Paine College	30	7	—	7	9	7	—	4	2	2	—	2
Savannah State College	141	23	32	36	10	36	4	—	—	—	—	—
Spelman College	131	28	63	16	14	7	3	67	33	34	28	19
Kentucky State University	122	20	14	53	20	13	2	13	5	8	3	3
Dillard University	129	41	51	16	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Grambling State University	288	101	102	27	22	30	6	—	—	—	—	—
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	511	181	197	42	26	53	12	82	46	36	36	32
Southern University, New Orleans	108	35	26	20	7	11	7	130	65	73	48	60
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	58	16	36	5	1	—	—	31	12	9	9	8
Xavier University of Louisiana	203	41	26	69	43	16	8	40	21	19	7	9
Bowie State University	127	46	34	26	17	3	1	66	43	23	29	14
Coppin State College	104	32	33	15	13	10	1	115	59	56	36	50
Morgan State University	285	104	66	44	21	37	13	75	47	28	27	20
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	147	35	33	45	16	12	6	57	33	24	10	7
Lewis College of Business	10	1	3	1	3	2	—	17	9	8	7	8
Alcorn State University	163	57	45	16	13	24	8	34	16	18	11	15
Coahoma Junior College	52	22	22	4	4	—	—	33	11	22	11	22
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	46	18	23	4	—	1	—	32	12	20	12	20
Jackson State University	320	118	83	41	31	39	8	123	78	45	49	30
Mary Holmes College	25	10	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	106	45	30	9	3	16	3	26	23	3	21	2
Rust College	61	18	15	8	3	15	2	5	1	4	1	4
Tougaloo College	63	18	20	11	4	9	1	28	9	19	3	18
Harris-Stowe State College	40	2	6	16	16	—	—	70	28	42	15	31
Lincoln University	136	24	8	50	45	7	2	74	38	36	—	5
Barber-Scotia College	52	20	9	8	7	6	2	5	2	3	2	—
Bennett College	52	10	22	6	8	5	1	6	2	4	2	3
Elizabeth City State University	103	42	16	15	10	15	5	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville State University	194	73	36	43	12	24	6	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson C. Smith University	83	14	23	22	6	16	2	19	13	6	6	3
Livingstone College	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	381	116	96	77	30	56	6	7	3	4	1	4
North Carolina Central University	273	93	81	57	29	11	2	5	3	2	2	1
St. Augustine's College	108	48	35	9	10	3	3	20	13	7	12	6
Shaw University	53	13	16	18	6	—	—	5	2	3	—	1
Winston-Salem State University	146	44	46	26	18	10	2	—	—	—	—	—
Central State University	115	8	1	53	53	—	—	49	32	17	3	4
Wilberforce University	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 40.—Instructional faculty in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, race/ethnicity, and sex: Fall 1993—Continued

Institution	Full-time							Part-time				
	Total	Black, non-Hispanic		White, non-Hispanic		Other races		Total	Men	Women	Black, non-Hispanic	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Langston University	110	34	26	16	21	9	4	8	5	3	—	—
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	96	26	29	21	6	8	6	5	4	1	4	—
Lincoln University	85	35	14	15	13	6	2	293	115	178	75	157
Allen University	21	6	5	5	3	1	1	22	10	12	8	6
Benedict College	71	14	25	10	5	13	4	28	14	14	12	14
Claflin College	63	18	15	14	6	10	—	3	3	—	2	—
Denmark Technical College	31	13	11	3	1	3	—	9	5	4	5	3
Morris College	45	12	12	14	3	4	—	8	2	6	2	4
South Carolina State University	225	76	62	30	21	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voorhees College	30	10	4	5	4	5	2	3	2	1	2	1
Fisk University	64	16	17	16	8	5	—	19	15	4	12	4
Knoxville College	73	15	16	23	9	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lane College	40	12	7	3	5	11	2	3	3	—	3	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	79	3	—	44	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meharry Medical College	243	106	51	30	14	34	8	35	30	5	18	3
Tennessee State University	291	69	69	89	39	20	5	105	56	49	26	28
Huston-Tillotson College	39	9	9	10	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Jarvis Christian College	58	3	2	24	22	3	4	4	4	—	—	—
Paul Quinn College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	14	6	1	—
Prairie View A&M University	232	108	54	24	11	29	6	70	39	31	24	27
St. Philip's College	208	18	27	71	46	32	14	106	73	33	15	9
Southwestern Christian College	22	7	5	7	3	—	—	3	2	1	1	1
Texas College	38	—	—	24	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas Southern University	391	184	129	23	14	32	9	99	53	46	43	40
Wiley College	34	7	6	7	3	11	—	4	2	2	2	2
Hampton University	324	78	100	50	47	40	9	37	13	24	1	7
Norfolk State University	353	123	107	59	27	26	11	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's College	32	9	5	10	1	7	—	15	7	8	7	3
Virginia State University	180	64	47	36	9	23	1	82	43	39	30	27
Virginia Union University	78	22	24	13	9	8	2	58	37	21	24	16
Bluefield State College	91	3	1	49	35	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia State College	146	9	14	67	50	5	1	94	53	41	2	2
University of the Virgin Islands: St. Thomas Campus	86	19	20	26	13	4	4	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey, 1993." (This table was prepared June 1996.)

Table 41.—Full-time instructional faculty in historically black colleges and universities, by race/ethnicity, academic rank, and sex: Fall 1993

Academic rank and sex	Total	Race/ethnicity						
		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Nonresident alien	Race/ ethnicity unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Full-time men and women, all ranks	13,406	3,954	7,777	158	1,214	24	196	83
Professors	3,011	918	1,613	23	430	12	10	5
Associate professors	3,119	963	1,762	37	294	3	44	16
Assistant professors	4,161	1,163	2,452	56	352	8	95	35
Instructors	2,191	688	1,338	32	91	1	24	17
Lecturers	419	96	277	4	19	—	13	10
Other faculty	505	126	335	6	28	—	10	—
Part-time men and women, all ranks	4,194	1,173	2,339	72	124	6	18	462
Full-time men, all ranks	5,674	1,703	3,290	74	776	15	106	710
Professors	2,226	670	1,124	12	395	10	10	5
Associate professors	2,013	671	1,020	26	236	2	42	16
Assistant professors	2,408	700	1,269	31	289	5	83	31
Instructors	995	333	547	23	61	1	19	11
Lecturers	225	58	142	4	9	—	7	5
Other faculty	256	71	155	1	22	—	7	—
Part-time men, all ranks	2,268	703	1,166	38	86	2	15	258
Full-time women, all ranks	7,732	2,251	4,487	84	438	9	90	373
Professors	785	248	489	11	35	2	—	—
Associate professors	1,106	292	742	11	58	1	2	—
Assistant professors	1,753	463	1,183	25	63	3	12	4
Instructors	1,196	355	791	9	30	—	5	6
Lecturers	194	38	135	—	10	—	6	5
Other faculty	249	55	180	5	6	—	3	—
Part-time women, all ranks	1,926	470	1,173	34	38	4	3	204

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Data exclude faculty employed by system offices. Totals may differ from figures reported in other tables because of varying survey methodologies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey, 1993." (This table was prepared June 1996.)

Table 42.—Employees and average faculty salary on 9-month contracts in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, employment status, and sex: Fall 1993 and 1994–95

Institution	State	Fall 1993										Average salary for full-time faculty, 1994–95		
		Total full-time and part-time	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Professional staff				Nonprofessional staff			
							Executive/administrative managerial	Faculty (instruction and research)	Instructional and research assistants	Non-faculty professional		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	—	**52,154**	**24,415**	**27,739**	**44,087**	**8,067**	**4,030**	**17,600**	**1,090**	**8,757**	**20,677**	**$38,472**	**$40,217**	**$35,772**
Alabama A&M University	AL	1,070	553	517	759	311	25	382	209	208	246	36,413	38,082	33,309
Alabama State University	AL	764	365	399	682	82	27	296	—	94	347	35,192	37,202	33,163
Bishop State Community College [1]	AL	443	188	255	302	141	16	268	5	40	114	35,726	36,222	35,278
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	45	22	23	45	0	2	17	—	14	12	39,549	39,744	39,382
Carver State Technical College [1]	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College	AL	51	18	33	37	14	6	22	—	13	10	—	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	79	39	40	56	23	4	24	19	12	20	—	—	—
Lawson State Community College	AL	179	77	102	129	50	14	110	—	15	40	38,725	38,770	38,689
Miles College	AL	179	82	97	158	21	11	71	—	21	76	22,515	22,600	22,385
Oakwood College	AL	304	145	159	233	71	27	121	—	34	122	29,749	30,057	29,469
Selma University	AL	122	71	51	94	28	7	37	1	—	77	—	—	—
Stillman College	AL	198	92	106	178	20	25	82	—	36	55	28,218	29,341	26,850
Talladega College	AL	210	90	120	188	22	5	65	—	63	77	30,294	31,578	28,062
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	129	50	79	100	29	5	79	—	16	29	—	—	—
Tuskegee University	AL	1,068	524	544	1,007	61	18	311	—	221	518	33,301	35,193	29,072
Arkansas Baptist College [2]	AR	150	48	102	24	126	6	37	—	32	75	15,034	15,186	14,852
Philander Smith College [2]	AR	205	85	120	155	50	18	65	—	73	49	23,574	23,923	22,876
Shorter College [2]	AR	10	3	7	3	7	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	619	268	351	576	43	68	230	—	59	262	34,070	36,460	30,642
Delaware State University [2]	DE	532	108	424	472	60	8	97	1	145	281	40,198	41,601	37,925
Howard University [3]	DC	6,476	2,823	3,653	5,469	1,007	967	1,153	295	1,258	2,803	49,159	51,704	45,127
University of the District of Columbia	DC	1,825	957	868	1,197	628	40	841	—	257	687	50,764	51,578	48,985
Bethune Cookman College	FL	445	201	244	360	85	30	181	—	66	168	29,634	30,138	28,954
Edward Waters College [3]	FL	151	77	74	136	13	19	61	—	13	58	34,212	35,732	31,741
Florida A&M University	FL	1,591	789	802	1,466	125	145	559	—	289	598	43,980	45,962	40,806
Florida Memorial College	FL	296	150	146	172	124	29	167	—	41	59	30,851	31,163	30,241
Albany State College	GA	481	211	270	435	46	36	179	—	81	185	39,636	40,273	38,638
Clark Atlanta University [2]	GA	860	410	450	744	116	60	300	—	193	307	39,975	43,388	34,328
Fort Valley State College	GA	518	240	278	463	55	60	155	—	74	229	38,782	41,381	35,502
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	78	45	33	57	21	6	42	—	6	24	41,260	42,707	38,158
Morehouse College [2]	GA	274	173	101	215	59	—	137	—	51	86	40,475	41,453	38,194
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	577	262	315	505	72	15	148	42	164	208	—	—	—
Morris Brown College [2,3]	GA	370	221	149	295	75	34	136	—	126	74	34,327	35,913	31,631
Paine College [2,3]	GA	66	52	14	39	27	2	34	—	—	30	34,059	35,621	31,561
Savannah State College	GA	428	223	205	424	4	41	141	—	51	195	39,805	41,286	36,903
Spelman College [3]	GA	475	149	326	387	88	54	198	—	40	183	34,327	35,913	31,631
Kentucky State University	KY	610	301	309	563	47	38	135	—	139	298	39,020	41,627	33,525
Dillard University	LA	269	112	157	269	0	14	129	—	35	91	35,890	38,072	33,935
Grambling State University	LA	1,071	474	597	1,061	10	113	288	—	186	484	34,185	35,476	32,354
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	1,609	731	878	1,518	91	90	593	—	266	660	38,486	42,018	34,715
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	510	242	268	358	152	16	246	—	100	148	34,173	34,866	33,147
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	162	58	104	137	25	18	79	—	21	44	29,902	32,055	28,696
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	628	284	344	561	67	56	243	—	91	238	35,066	35,806	33,809
Bowie State University	MD	561	278	283	402	159	46	193	—	107	215	41,033	43,439	37,894
Coppin State College	MD	514	226	288	366	148	33	219	—	97	165	43,737	45,135	41,974
Morgan State University	MD	1,154	608	546	963	191	90	360	—	231	473	46,461	48,263	43,168
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	571	307	264	428	143	31	204	74	64	198	37,768	41,006	31,963
Lewis College of Business	MI	48	20	28	28	20	6	27	—	6	9	19,671	16,604	21,375
Alcorn State University	MS	653	296	357	580	73	44	197	—	104	308	34,238	35,257	33,103
Coahoma Community College	MS	190	69	121	153	37	16	85	—	29	60	27,468	28,263	27,281
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	195	88	107	128	67	14	78	—	11	92	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	1,110	528	582	636	474	49	443	—	178	440	38,840	41,211	35,113
Mary Holmes College [3]	MS	80	36	44	79	1	7	25	—	8	40	23,835	23,160	24,781
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	404	210	194	368	36	35	132	—	77	160	33,797	33,537	34,309
Rust College	MS	202	92	110	197	5	17	66	—	29	90	26,188	25,599	27,720
Tougaloo College	MS	209	83	126	180	29	20	91	—	37	61	27,548	27,725	27,228
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	308	125	183	139	169	22	110	—	58	118	37,038	39,311	34,764
Lincoln University	MO	499	253	246	398	101	42	210	—	56	191	31,618	34,115	28,555
Barber-Scotia College	NC	149	75	74	141	8	19	57	—	24	49	29,287	30,453	26,954
Bennett College	NC	174	45	129	158	16	23	58	—	28	65	34,360	35,153	33,832
Elizabeth City State University	NC	365	176	189	365	0	35	103	—	42	185	42,541	43,226	40,743
Fayetteville State University	NC	556	269	287	542	14	27	194	9	80	246	42,110	43,219	39,046
Johnson C Smith University	NC	272	135	137	253	19	44	102	—	26	100	31,692	32,163	30,545
Livingstone College [2]	NC	48	35	13	30	18	7	4	15	—	22	26,576	27,794	24,837
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	1,429	734	695	1,181	248	75	388	233	105	628	45,449	46,631	42,983
North Carolina Central University	NC	962	438	524	831	131	64	278	96	83	441	45,393	46,240	44,204
St. Augustine's College	NC	396	183	213	375	21	42	128	—	40	186	27,521	27,669	27,345
Shaw University [2]	NC	124	50	74	101	23	12	58	—	4	50	27,746	28,823	25,861
Winston-Salem State University	NC	460	203	257	460	0	19	146	—	57	238	42,588	44,380	40,825

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Table 42.—Employees and average faculty salary on 9-month contracts in historically black colleges and universities, by institution, employment status, and sex: Fall 1993 and 1994–95—Continued

Institution	Fall 1993											Average salary for full-time faculty, 1994–95		
							Professional staff							
	State	Total, full-time and part-time	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Executive, administrative, managerial	Faculty (instruction and research)	Instructional and research assistants	Non-faculty professional	Nonprofessional staff	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central State University[2,3]	OH	532	276	256	457	75	6	164	14	166	182	41,705	42,794	38,700
Wilberforce University[2]	OH	12	0	12	9	3	1	2	—	2	7	27,939	28,238	27,491
Langston University	OK	324	146	178	304	20	22	118	—	77	107	33,799	34,682	32,987
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	309	176	133	254	55	40	101	—	44	124	56,308	56,449	56,102
Lincoln University[2]	PA	745	329	416	375	370	5	378	2	119	241	39,503	41,558	36,266
Allen University[3]	SC	94	40	54	64	30	4	43	—	14	33	24,581	24,322	25,187
Benedict College	SC	237	89	148	200	37	24	99	—	39	75	26,595	27,063	25,895
Claflin College	SC	203	100	103	199	4	30	66	—	27	80	28,804	29,382	27,520
Denmark Technical College	SC	116	53	63	104	12	7	40	—	16	53	25,164	25,106	25,246
Morris College	SC	166	69	97	154	12	7	53	—	48	58	26,951	26,800	27,177
South Carolina State University	SC	680	341	339	680	0	33	225	—	100	322	35,655	36,892	34,056
Voorhees College	SC	123	55	68	120	3	9	33	—	28	53	25,837	26,779	21,879
Fisk University	TN	219	110	109	192	27	33	83	—	54	49	32,697	34,163	30,339
Knoxville College[3]	TN	195	117	78	195	0	40	73	—	32	50	34,268	35,815	31,630
Lane College	TN	143	72	71	139	4	9	43	—	64	27	25,186	27,249	21,232
Le Moyne-Owen College[3]	TN	203	67	136	203	0	34	79	—	35	55	34,192	35,685	31,634
Meharry Medical College	TN	1,453	591	862	1,371	82	149	278	—	353	673	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	1,162	569	593	901	261	46	396	—	279	441	44,225	47,079	39,107
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	144	76	68	139	5	24	39	—	22	59	28,533	28,991	28,021
Jarvis Christian College	TX	136	66	70	127	9	8	62	—	17	49	27,185	26,740	28,386
Paul Quinn College	TX	138	79	59	118	20	9	20	—	42	67	24,500	24,190	25,143
Prairie View A&M University	TX	915	470	445	826	89	58	302	3	204	348	35,611	36,665	33,387
St. Philip's College	TX	508	262	246	360	148	10	314	—	34	150	37,897	39,110	36,301
Southwestern Christian College	TX	54	31	23	50	4	9	25	—	—	20	17,452	17,653	17,000
Texas College[3]	TX	135	69	66	135	0	33	38	—	17	47	23,024	23,433	22,124
Texas Southern University	TX	1,076	528	548	947	129	74	490	20	153	339	44,993	47,140	41,298
Wiley College	TX	122	63	59	111	11	20	38	—	22	42	25,811	26,574	24,189
Hampton University	VA	1,019	469	550	905	114	41	361	52	85	480	36,710	38,955	33,952
Norfolk State University	VA	965	419	546	965	0	39	353	—	96	477	42,034	44,531	38,832
St. Paul's College	VA	185	84	101	153	32	32	47	—	48	58	27,735	28,068	26,406
Virginia State University	VA	708	345	363	625	83	52	262	—	74	320	41,484	43,625	36,979
Virginia Union University	VA	302	162	140	230	72	29	136	—	53	84	28,007	28,393	27,599
Bluefield State College	WV	206	105	101	198	8	26	91	—	19	70	32,126	34,516	28,611
West Virginia State College	WV	519	260	259	418	101	22	240	—	73	184	32,180	33,084	31,249
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	346	152	194	346	0	31	86	—	76	153	43,645	43,865	43,308

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College in 1993.

[2] School did not report staff. Data imputed.

[3] School did not report faculty salary. Data imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey, 1993." (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 43.—Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs): 1976–77 to 1994–95

Year	Current dollars							Constant 1994–95 dollars[1]							Salary at HBCUs as a proportion of salary at all colleges
	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Undesignated or no academic rank	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Undesignated or no academic rank	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total															
1976–77	$14,194	$19,394	$15,759	$13,485	$11,068	$12,755	$11,282	$36,374	$49,701	$40,385	$34,558	$28,363	$32,688	$28,911	81.0
1977–78	15,244	20,763	16,816	14,440	11,748	13,578	12,691	36,607	49,859	40,382	34,676	28,212	32,607	30,477	81.6
1978–79	16,692	23,006	18,620	15,561	12,542	13,782	13,412	36,650	50,515	40,884	34,168	27,539	30,262	29,449	84.4
1979–80	17,647	23,916	19,706	16,506	13,307	12,056	14,668	34,190	46,336	38,178	31,979	25,782	23,358	28,419	82.6
1980–81	19,668	26,559	21,574	18,030	14,483	17,431	17,365	34,150	46,115	37,459	31,306	25,147	30,266	30,151	84.4
1981–82	21,049	28,557	22,879	19,261	15,437	18,556	17,245	33,641	45,642	36,566	30,785	24,673	29,657	27,562	82.7
1982–83	22,344	29,755	24,197	20,311	16,440	19,811	18,669	34,241	45,598	37,080	31,125	25,193	30,358	28,608	82.2
1984–85	25,210	33,433	27,138	22,835	18,430	20,080	19,761	35,850	47,544	38,591	32,473	26,209	28,556	28,102	82.8
1985–86	26,588	35,414	28,542	23,898	19,430	21,930	21,430	36,750	48,950	39,451	33,032	26,857	30,312	29,621	82.1
1987–88	28,699	37,766	30,782	25,963	20,723	23,640	25,180	37,262	49,036	39,967	33,710	26,907	30,694	32,694	79.9
1989–90	31,957	42,250	34,445	28,824	22,934	26,781	27,793	37,855	50,047	40,802	34,143	27,166	31,724	32,922	79.6
1990–91	33,836	44,750	36,274	30,401	23,724	29,296	33,041	38,002	50,260	40,741	34,144	26,646	32,904	37,109	80.2
1991–92	34,659	45,818	37,197	31,295	24,432	27,670	29,964	37,719	49,863	40,481	34,057	26,588	30,113	32,609	79.0
1992–93	35,586	46,857	38,589	32,031	25,181	28,751	30,847	37,555	49,448	40,724	33,803	26,573	30,341	32,553	79.6
1993–94	36,820	48,439	39,564	32,969	26,580	30,799	31,583	37,875	49,828	40,698	33,914	27,341	31,682	32,488	79.4
1994–95	38,472	50,760	41,017	34,724	27,591	31,614	33,502	38,472	50,760	41,017	34,724	27,591	31,614	33,502	80.5
Men															
1976–77	14,879	19,706	16,037	13,725	11,223	13,306	11,239	38,130	50,499	41,099	35,173	28,762	34,100	28,802	81.1
1977–78	15,942	20,936	17,107	14,626	11,898	13,677	12,726	38,284	50,276	41,080	35,123	28,571	32,844	30,561	81.8
1978–79	17,513	23,250	18,857	15,770	12,738	14,109	13,339	38,455	51,051	41,405	34,626	27,969	30,979	29,290	84.4
1979–80	18,451	24,151	19,960	16,639	13,493	12,183	14,810	35,747	46,791	38,671	32,238	26,142	23,604	28,693	82.3
1980–81	20,599	26,837	21,817	18,230	14,723	17,898	17,147	35,766	46,598	37,882	31,652	25,563	31,077	29,772	84.1
1981–82	22,117	28,845	22,987	19,796	15,697	19,297	16,860	35,349	46,102	36,739	31,639	25,087	30,841	26,946	82.5
1982–83	23,362	30,035	24,410	20,702	16,757	20,644	18,197	35,800	46,027	37,406	31,725	25,679	31,635	27,886	81.5
1984–85	26,441	33,861	27,614	23,181	18,969	19,503	19,903	37,601	48,153	39,268	32,965	26,976	27,734	28,303	82.2
1985–86	27,905	35,887	28,901	24,446	19,784	22,779	21,229	38,571	49,603	39,948	33,790	27,346	31,485	29,343	81.4
1987–88	30,071	38,358	31,160	26,594	20,921	24,844	24,476	39,044	49,804	40,458	34,529	27,163	32,258	31,780	78.9
1989–90	33,436	42,872	34,953	29,182	23,169	28,471	28,091	39,607	50,784	41,404	34,567	27,445	33,725	33,275	78.2
1990–91	35,370	45,100	36,785	31,022	23,883	30,718	32,662	39,725	50,654	41,314	34,842	26,823	34,500	36,684	78.5
1991–92	36,279	46,081	37,816	31,907	24,672	29,506	29,755	39,482	50,149	41,154	34,723	26,850	32,110	32,382	77.4
1992–93	37,180	47,183	39,019	32,542	25,620	30,104	31,420	39,236	49,792	41,177	34,342	27,037	31,769	33,158	77.7
1993–94	38,451	48,852	39,721	33,610	26,785	32,436	32,621	39,553	50,253	40,859	34,573	27,553	33,365	33,556	77.6
1994–95	40,217	51,277	41,281	35,430	28,206	33,362	33,504	40,217	51,277	41,281	35,430	28,206	33,362	33,504	78.5
Women															
1976–77	13,178	18,505	15,138	13,140	10,940	12,009	11,323	33,771	47,422	38,795	33,673	28,036	30,776	29,017	87.5
1977–78	14,211	20,241	16,166	14,179	11,629	13,460	12,660	34,127	48,607	38,822	34,049	27,925	32,323	30,401	88.1
1978–79	15,471	22,235	18,108	15,279	12,386	13,401	13,484	33,971	48,822	39,761	33,550	27,196	29,424	29,608	90.9
1979–80	16,472	23,194	19,175	16,331	13,159	11,914	14,516	31,914	44,937	37,150	31,641	25,495	23,082	28,124	89.5
1980–81	18,243	25,656	21,030	17,779	14,291	16,759	17,674	31,676	44,546	36,515	30,870	24,813	29,098	30,688	91.2
1981–82	19,402	27,607	22,629	18,616	15,220	17,574	17,697	31,008	44,123	36,167	29,753	24,326	28,087	28,285	89.0
1982–83	20,791	28,905	23,730	19,855	16,166	18,797	19,305	31,860	44,296	36,365	30,426	24,774	28,805	29,584	89.4
1984–85	23,351	32,112	26,184	22,448	17,950	20,881	19,565	33,206	45,665	37,235	31,923	25,526	29,695	27,822	90.0
1985–86	24,538	33,917	27,770	23,282	19,114	20,815	21,754	33,917	46,880	38,384	32,181	26,420	28,771	30,068	89.0
1987–88	26,584	35,967	30,004	25,221	20,545	22,257	25,949	34,517	46,699	38,956	32,746	26,676	28,898	33,692	87.2
1989–90	29,769	40,395	33,531	28,401	22,723	25,092	27,472	35,263	47,849	39,719	33,642	26,917	29,722	32,541	87.1
1990–91	31,351	43,575	35,231	29,586	23,581	27,958	33,512	35,212	48,941	39,570	33,230	26,485	31,401	37,639	87.4
1991–92	32,113	44,986	35,982	30,486	24,229	26,404	30,199	34,948	48,957	39,158	33,177	26,367	28,735	32,865	85.6
1992–93	33,098	45,848	37,736	31,355	24,804	27,881	30,234	34,928	48,384	39,823	33,089	26,176	29,424	31,906	86.2
1993–94	34,249	47,097	39,255	32,127	26,409	29,363	30,489	35,230	48,447	40,380	33,048	27,166	30,204	31,363	85.5
1994–95	35,772	49,190	40,509	33,776	27,101	30,090	33,499	35,772	49,190	40,509	33,776	27,101	30,090	33,499	86.5

[1] Data adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged on an academic year time frame.

NOTE: Data for years prior to 1989–90 exclude imputations for survey nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Benefits, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty" surveys. (This table was prepared February 1996.)

Table 44.—Current-fund revenue, current-fund expenditures, and educational and general expenditures in historically black public colleges and universities compared to all public colleges and universities: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year	Historically black public colleges and universities						All public colleges and universities					
	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In current dollars											
1976–77	$528,800	$517,637	$445,213	$4,005	$3,920	$3,372	$29,255,333	$28,634,846	$22,997,097	$4,607	$4,509	$3,622
1977–78	592,054	576,337	494,462	4,433	4,315	3,702	31,544,538	30,725,119	25,148,911	4,932	4,803	3,932
1978–79	689,535	676,728	587,496	5,207	5,110	4,436	34,527,476	33,732,873	27,490,406	5,499	5,372	4,378
1979–80	780,401	752,577	654,485	5,802	5,595	4,866	38,824,207	37,767,970	30,627,436	6,073	5,908	4,791
1980–81	833,070	824,628	715,680	6,111	6,049	5,250	43,195,617	42,279,806	34,173,013	6,503	6,365	5,145
1981–82	880,620	871,253	756,348	6,532	6,463	5,611	47,270,822	46,219,134	37,170,551	6,971	6,816	5,481
1982–83[1]	936,503	917,813	796,647	7,157	7,014	6,088	50,412,086	49,572,918	39,707,421	7,359	7,236	5,796
1983–84[1]	1,020,209	1,000,106	870,502	7,465	7,318	6,370	54,545,275	53,086,644	42,593,562	7,926	7,714	6,190
1984–85	1,098,419	1,087,676	939,885	8,485	8,402	7,260	59,794,159	58,314,550	46,873,546	8,945	8,724	7,012
1985–86	1,181,920	1,142,327	981,992	9,016	8,714	7,491	65,004,632	63,193,853	50,872,962	9,749	9,477	7,630
1986–87[1]	1,210,964	1,194,970	1,043,110	9,344	9,220	8,048	69,613,289	67,653,838	54,359,434	10,270	9,981	8,020
1987–88	1,296,330	1,272,692	1,111,048	9,769	9,590	8,372	74,771,255	72,641,301	58,639,468	10,778	10,471	8,452
1988–89[1]	1,428,578	1,372,712	1,197,327	10,340	9,935	8,666	81,927,371	78,945,618	63,444,908	11,544	11,124	8,940
1989–90	1,503,499	1,459,263	1,270,476	10,351	10,047	8,747	88,911,433	85,770,530	69,163,958	12,061	11,635	9,383
1990–91	1,605,172	1,583,616	1,385,041	10,685	10,542	9,220	94,904,506	92,961,093	74,395,428	12,557	12,300	9,843
1991–92	1,678,556	1,646,229	1,435,993	10,543	10,340	9,019	102,202,890	98,847,180	78,554,534	12,998	12,571	9,991
1992–93	1,777,731	1,737,859	1,518,390	10,777	10,535	9,205	108,186,484	104,570,101	83,210,979	13,674	13,217	10,517
1993–94[2]	1,905,439	1,885,046	1,638,582	11,375	11,253	9,782	112,968,097	109,309,541	87,139,226	14,460	13,992	11,154
	In constant 1993–94 dollars											
1976–77	$1,470,391	$1,439,350	$1,237,967	$11,136	$10,901	$9,376	$81,347,890	$79,622,553	$63,946,129	$12,811	$12,539	$10,070
1977–78	1,542,689	1,501,735	1,288,397	11,550	11,244	9,646	82,194,188	80,059,065	65,529,390	12,850	12,516	10,245
1978–79	1,642,805	1,612,292	1,399,698	12,406	12,175	10,570	82,261,082	80,367,954	65,495,391	13,101	12,799	10,431
1979–80	1,640,558	1,582,066	1,375,858	12,197	11,762	10,229	81,616,202	79,395,781	64,384,959	12,767	12,420	10,072
1980–81	1,569,489	1,553,585	1,348,329	11,513	11,396	9,891	81,379,794	79,654,422	64,381,365	12,252	11,992	9,693
1981–82	1,527,152	1,510,908	1,311,642	11,328	11,208	9,730	81,976,008	80,152,194	64,460,343	12,089	11,820	9,506
1982–83[1]	1,528,373	1,497,871	1,300,128	11,680	11,447	9,936	82,272,524	80,903,002	64,802,511	12,010	11,810	9,459
1983–84[1]	1,588,722	1,557,417	1,355,591	11,625	11,396	9,919	84,940,734	82,669,278	66,328,906	12,343	12,013	9,639
1984–85	1,619,349	1,603,512	1,385,630	12,509	12,386	10,703	88,151,822	85,970,502	69,103,547	13,187	12,861	10,338
1985–86	1,659,977	1,604,370	1,379,183	12,662	12,238	10,521	91,297,383	88,754,189	71,449,805	13,692	13,311	10,716
1986–87[1]	1,637,360	1,615,734	1,410,402	12,634	12,467	10,882	94,125,010	91,475,612	73,500,080	13,887	13,496	10,844
1987–88	1,679,056	1,648,439	1,439,072	12,653	12,422	10,844	96,846,578	94,087,780	75,952,073	13,959	13,562	10,948
1988–89[1]	1,758,250	1,689,492	1,473,633	12,726	12,228	10,666	100,833,687	97,163,838	78,086,041	14,208	13,691	11,003
1989–90	1,743,931	1,692,621	1,473,644	12,007	11,653	10,146	103,129,679	99,486,500	80,224,292	13,990	13,496	10,883
1990–91	1,768,832	1,745,079	1,526,257	11,775	11,617	10,160	104,580,793	102,439,233	81,980,647	13,837	13,554	10,847
1991–92	1,788,122	1,753,685	1,529,726	11,231	11,015	9,608	108,874,097	105,299,346	83,682,115	13,847	13,392	10,643
1992–93	1,837,402	1,796,191	1,569,356	11,139	10,889	9,514	111,817,823	108,080,054	86,004,001	14,133	13,661	10,870
1993–94[2]	1,905,439	1,885,046	1,638,582	11,375	11,253	9,782	112,968,097	109,309,541	87,139,226	14,460	13,992	11,154
Percent change 1976–77 to 1993–94	29.6	31.0	32.4	2.1	3.2	4.3	38.9	37.3	36.3	12.9	11.6	10.8

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.

NOTE: The Higher Education Price Index was used to convert data into constant dollars. FTE student means full-time-equivalent student.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 45.—Current-fund revenue, current-fund expenditures, and educational and general expenditures in historically black private colleges and universities compared to all private colleges and universities: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Year	Historically black private colleges and universities						All private colleges and universities					
	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student	Current-fund revenue, in thousands	Current-fund expenditures, in thousands	Educational and general expenditures, in thousands	Current-fund revenue per FTE student	Current-fund expenditures per FTE student	Educational and general expenditures per FTE student
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In current dollars											
1976–77	$455,440	$455,270	$338,715	$7,323	$7,320	$5,446	$14,181,494	$13,964,969	$10,154,583	$7,226	$7,116	$5,174
1977–78	474,356	478,977	350,220	7,577	7,651	5,594	15,489,494	15,245,671	11,107,693	7,672	7,552	5,502
1978–79	531,766	531,530	394,322	8,719	8,715	6,466	17,310,313	16,988,111	12,342,710	8,365	8,210	5,965
1979–80	602,183	600,478	449,361	9,904	9,876	7,391	19,695,774	19,145,618	13,915,407	9,403	9,140	6,643
1980–81	655,780	659,207	474,436	10,601	10,657	7,670	22,389,172	21,773,132	15,900,792	10,286	10,003	7,305
1981–82	686,631	693,713	514,541	11,264	11,380	8,441	24,920,034	24,120,314	17,678,201	11,159	10,801	7,916
1982–83	739,355	746,324	543,626	12,532	12,651	9,215	27,183,640	26,362,831	19,221,796	12,130	11,764	8,577
1983–84	809,750	795,893	579,001	13,427	13,197	9,601	30,920,065	28,906,716	21,147,714	13,532	12,651	9,255
1984–85	847,891	840,922	606,012	14,427	14,308	10,311	32,678,536	31,636,713	23,187,778	14,415	13,955	10,228
1985–86	853,183	863,734	636,907	14,705	14,887	10,977	35,432,985	34,341,889	[1] 25,255,003	15,570	15,091	11,098
1986–87	909,233	907,857	666,482	16,040	16,016	11,757	39,196,539	38,109,719	28,596,121	17,145	16,670	12,509
1987–88	966,933	949,720	701,790	16,545	16,250	12,008	42,568,854	41,145,174	30,517,962	18,572	17,951	13,315
1988–89 [1]	1,093,324	1,055,050	780,064	17,669	17,051	12,607	46,574,267	44,921,566	33,358,469	19,673	18,975	14,091
1989–90	1,208,254	1,169,790	872,806	18,942	18,339	13,683	50,724,044	48,885,041	36,421,118	21,054	20,290	15,117
1990–91	1,220,815	1,200,633	930,087	18,664	18,355	14,219	54,861,545	53,126,743	39,744,472	22,619	21,904	16,386
1991–92	1,321,756	1,300,343	1,019,821	19,378	19,064	14,952	59,193,006	57,341,982	43,012,623	23,698	22,957	17,220
1992–93	1,480,440	1,446,444	1,093,697	20,908	20,428	15,446	62,694,018	60,670,938	45,766,989	24,076	23,299	17,575
1993–94 [2]	1,591,357	1,552,175	1,190,201	22,186	21,639	16,593	66,258,504	64,041,076	48,885,124	26,096	25,223	19,254
	In constant 1993–94 dollars											
1976–77	$1,266,404	$1,265,932	$941,837	$20,362	$20,354	$15,143	$39,433,310	$38,831,237	$28,236,011	$20,092	$19,786	$14,387
1977–78	1,236,008	1,248,049	912,553	19,743	19,935	14,576	40,360,280	39,724,961	28,942,818	19,992	19,677	14,336
1978–79	1,266,923	1,266,361	939,465	20,774	20,764	15,404	41,241,505	40,473,864	29,406,281	19,930	19,559	14,211
1979–80	1,265,908	1,262,324	944,646	20,821	20,762	15,537	41,404,433	40,247,895	29,252,952	19,766	19,214	13,965
1980–81	1,235,478	1,241,935	893,829	19,973	20,077	14,450	42,180,812	41,020,204	29,956,817	19,378	18,845	13,762
1981–82	1,190,740	1,203,022	892,306	19,534	19,735	14,638	43,215,769	41,828,912	30,657,143	19,351	18,730	13,728
1982–83	1,206,627	1,218,001	887,198	20,453	20,646	15,038	44,363,700	43,024,140	31,369,971	19,796	19,198	13,998
1983–84	1,260,985	1,239,406	901,650	20,909	20,551	14,951	48,150,330	45,015,039	32,932,318	21,073	19,701	14,413
1984–85	1,250,007	1,239,733	893,416	21,269	21,094	15,202	48,176,487	46,640,574	34,184,692	21,251	20,573	15,079
1985–86	1,198,274	1,213,093	894,520	20,653	20,908	15,417	49,764,743	48,232,326	35,470,021	21,868	21,195	15,587
1986–87	1,229,385	1,227,525	901,159	21,688	21,655	15,897	52,998,137	51,528,634	38,665,178	23,183	22,540	16,913
1987–88	1,252,408	1,230,114	908,985	21,429	21,048	15,553	55,136,801	53,292,797	39,528,027	24,056	23,251	17,246
1988–89 [1]	1,345,630	1,298,523	960,079	21,747	20,986	15,516	57,322,175	55,288,081	41,056,577	24,213	23,354	17,343
1989–90	1,401,472	1,356,857	1,012,381	21,971	21,272	15,871	58,835,565	56,702,478	42,245,391	24,420	23,535	17,534
1990–91	1,345,287	1,323,047	1,024,917	20,567	20,227	15,669	60,455,126	58,543,447	43,796,744	24,925	24,137	18,057
1991–92	1,408,033	1,385,222	1,086,389	20,643	20,309	15,928	63,056,779	61,084,931	45,820,235	25,245	24,456	18,345
1992–93	1,530,132	1,494,995	1,130,408	21,610	21,113	15,964	64,798,377	62,707,391	47,303,183	24,884	24,081	18,165
1993–94 [2]	1,591,357	1,552,175	1,190,201	22,186	21,639	16,593	66,258,504	64,041,076	48,885,124	26,096	25,223	19,254
Percent change 1976–77 to 1993–94	25.7	22.6	26.4	9.0	6.3	9.6	68.0	64.9	73.1	29.9	27.5	33.8

[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.

NOTE: The Higher Education Price Index was used to convert data into constant dollars. FTE student means full-time-equivalent student.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 46.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities and all institutions of higher education, by control of institution and purpose: 1993–94 [1]

Purpose	Historically black colleges and universities			All colleges and universities		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$3,437,221**	**$1,885,046**	**$1,552,175**	**$173,350,617**	**$109,309,541**	**$64,041,076**
Educational and general expenditures	2,828,784	1,638,582	1,190,201	136,024,350	87,139,226	48,885,124
Instruction	1,015,304	628,112	387,192	52,775,599	35,688,497	17,087,102
Research	190,418	109,782	80,636	16,117,610	11,180,363	4,937,247
Public service	173,956	69,769	104,188	6,242,414	4,741,719	1,500,695
Academic support	234,117	160,662	73,454	11,677,911	8,035,556	3,642,355
Libraries	64,087	47,350	16,737	3,908,412	2,449,109	1,459,304
Student services	208,666	124,598	84,068	8,562,783	5,315,370	3,247,414
Institutional support	448,928	248,927	200,001	15,926,239	9,328,236	6,598,004
Operation and maintenance of plant	281,715	172,781	108,933	11,368,496	7,433,185	3,935,311
Scholarships and fellowships	231,484	103,985	127,499	11,238,010	4,222,923	7,015,087
From unrestricted funds	112,425	52,487	59,938	6,644,717	1,934,617	4,710,100
From restricted funds [2]	119,059	51,498	67,561	4,593,293	2,288,306	2,304,987
Mandatory transfers	44,196	19,966	24,230	2,115,288	1,193,379	921,908
Auxiliary enterprises	352,928	246,464	106,464	16,429,341	10,637,783	5,791,558
Mandatory transfers	15,774	12,565	3,209	1,158,848	784,115	374,733
Hospitals	254,957	—	254,957	17,509,603	11,317,674	6,191,929
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	344,665	242,216	102,449
Independent operations (FFRDC) [3]	553	—	553	3,387,323	214,858	3,172,465
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	2,354	474	1,880
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	82.3	86.9	76.7	78.5	79.7	76.3
Instruction	29.5	33.3	24.9	30.4	32.6	26.7
Research	5.5	5.8	5.2	9.3	10.2	7.7
Public service	5.1	3.7	6.7	3.6	4.3	2.3
Academic support	6.8	8.5	4.7	6.7	7.4	5.7
Libraries	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Student services	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1
Institutional support	13.1	13.2	12.9	9.2	8.5	10.3
Operation and maintenance of plant	8.2	9.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.1
Scholarships and fellowships	6.7	5.5	8.2	6.5	3.9	11.0
From unrestricted funds	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.8	1.8	7.4
From restricted funds [2]	3.5	2.7	4.4	2.6	2.1	3.6
Mandatory transfers	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
Auxiliary enterprises	10.3	13.1	6.9	9.5	9.7	9.0
Mandatory transfers	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
Hospitals	7.4	—	16.4	10.1	10.4	9.7
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2
Independent operations (FFRDC) [3]	(4)	—	(4)	2.0	0.2	5.0
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	(4)	(4)	(4)

—Data not available or not applicable.
[1] Preliminary data.
[2] Excludes Pell Grants.
[3] Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally-funded research and development centers (FFRDC).
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance, 1993–94" survey. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 47.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77 to 1993–94

[In thousands of current dollars]

Institution	State	1976–77			1983–84			1989–90		
		Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	—	**$972,907**	**$783,927**	**$984,241**	**$1,795,999**	**$1,449,502**	**$1,829,959**	**$2,629,053**	**$2,143,282**	**$2,711,753**
Alabama A&M University	AL	14,839	12,726	15,518	28,110	25,687	28,472	43,339	39,585	42,807
Alabama State University	AL	10,616	8,353	13,375	21,557	17,197	21,413	30,607	25,911	33,610
Bishop State Community College[2]	AL	3,465	3,326	3,447	5,420	5,194	5,433	6,959	6,712	7,498
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,824	1,811	1,779
Carver State Technical College[2]	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,833	2,775	2,782
Concordia College	AL	500	395	444	1,509	1,213	1,641	[1]2,044	[1]1,764	[1]2,465
Daniel Payne College, Birmingham[4]	AL	1,234	1,169	1,155	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,376	3,276	3,414
Lawson State Community College	AL	4,712	4,482	4,665	6,786	6,410	5,165	7,621	7,350	7,578
Lomax-Hannon Junior College[4]	AL	312	272	269	349	349	349	—	—	—
Miles College	AL	6,335	5,888	6,186	5,290	4,776	5,017	4,401	4,076	5,820
Oakwood College	AL	6,249	4,072	6,300	10,683	7,843	11,238	15,771	12,210	15,966
Selma University	AL	1,436	1,314	1,607	1,647	1,573	1,200	2,902	2,752	3,245
Stillman College	AL	3,607	2,911	3,722	6,019	4,953	6,022	8,920	7,580	8,680
Talladega College	AL	4,585	3,756	4,560	5,291	4,326	5,401	8,695	7,490	7,329
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,970	4,790	4,808
Tuskegee University	AL	21,592	16,412	21,728	39,427	30,897	41,410	51,176	44,935	51,504
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	[1]290	[1]211	[1]361	367	291	668	1,379	1,270	1,329
Philander Smith College	AR	2,348	2,090	2,827	2,720	2,529	2,721	4,219	3,679	4,740
Shorter College	AR	[1]158	[1]144	[1]163	254	233	245	[1]1,396	[1]1,366	[1]1,263
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	11,730	10,005	11,494	14,334	12,231	15,142	25,294	23,244	28,062
Delaware State University	DE	9,324	8,241	9,417	17,100	15,058	17,916	30,018	26,125	30,003
Howard University	DC	152,358	101,985	153,674	320,307	196,669	331,423	[1]467,626	[1]275,769	[1]493,468
University of the District of Columbia	DC	[1]5,022	[1]5,022	[1]4,942	78,839	78,060	77,383	99,120	97,447	96,906
Bethune Cookman College	FL	6,429	5,260	6,933	14,404	12,260	14,753	22,994	19,347	23,138
Edward Waters College	FL	2,828	2,622	3,002	6,017	5,451	6,385	[1]6,699	[1]5,847	[1]6,647
Florida A&M University	FL	23,117	20,730	23,477	41,781	38,419	42,021	80,053	73,225	84,728
Florida Memorial College	FL	3,165	2,864	3,169	8,085	7,114	9,044	[1]21,588	[1]19,461	[1]24,358
Albany State College	GA	8,130	6,912	8,358	13,920	12,150	14,301	19,326	16,745	19,306
Clark Atlanta University[5]	GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,760	46,286	48,822
Atlanta University[5]	GA	7,764	7,506	6,866	10,855	10,447	8,454	—	—	—
Clark College[5]	GA	8,699	7,224	8,920	14,846	12,856	14,788	—	—	—
Fort Valley State College	GA	9,717	8,750	9,822	16,212	14,515	16,840	22,917	20,419	23,487
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	1,773	1,616	1,536	2,058	1,997	2,131	3,605	3,512	3,607
Morehouse College	GA	7,564	6,097	7,668	15,249	10,935	15,300	25,366	21,437	29,744
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	—	—	—	11,422	11,422	11,427	[1]26,498	[1]26,498	[1]27,655
Morris Brown College	GA	7,334	5,692	7,486	11,187	8,649	8,864	[1]16,860	[1]13,980	[1]16,737
Paine College	GA	3,838	3,287	4,048	4,681	3,950	5,474	6,549	5,712	6,974
Savannah State College	GA	7,544	6,530	7,562	13,931	12,235	14,288	18,542	16,008	18,720
Spelman College	GA	6,904	5,568	7,052	13,421	10,688	13,543	24,456	19,364	23,949
Kentucky State University	KY	11,617	10,367	11,621	17,071	15,555	18,146	26,402	23,898	27,559
Dillard University	LA	5,326	4,550	5,401	9,657	8,301	9,685	14,618	12,696	15,639
Grambling State University	LA	10,299	8,618	10,299	28,162	22,647	29,263	45,540	35,724	46,508
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	25,941	21,500	25,745	50,693	43,344	51,653	64,039	55,853	65,521
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	5,637	5,465	5,652	10,775	10,355	11,111	16,104	15,448	16,246
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	2,021	1,960	2,051	4,304	4,144	4,459	6,393	6,214	6,353
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	10,600	9,655	10,605	14,934	13,565	15,157	26,979	24,556	29,453
Bowie State University	MD	9,564	8,514	10,059	13,462	11,939	13,804	22,157	19,601	25,130
Coppin State College	MD	7,765	7,690	8,165	12,892	12,499	12,299	20,929	20,037	20,921
Morgan State University	MD	20,366	17,856	21,646	29,330	25,698	28,932	44,067	38,581	54,398
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	7,473	6,753	7,523	13,575	12,320	15,109	24,416	21,700	28,678
Lewis College of Business	MI	521	497	542	3,709	3,645	4,054	1,638	1,617	1,645
Alcorn State University	MS	12,757	10,366	13,201	21,328	17,506	21,741	25,482	21,292	26,447
Coahoma Junior College	MS	[1]1,887	[1]1,720	[1]1,852	6,843	6,283	6,182	7,965	7,203	7,606
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	2,553	2,427	2,591	20,238	17,547	20,287	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	27,546	24,081	27,106	36,744	31,667	37,178	55,354	45,345	56,682
Mary Holmes College	MS	2,711	2,408	2,868	4,225	3,634	5,398	7,021	6,291	6,734
Mississippi Industrial College[4]	MS	1,739	[1]1,588	[1]1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	9,096	6,657	9,083	12,870	9,560	15,807	17,136	14,431	17,592
Natchez Junior College[6]	MS	71	71	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prentiss Institute	MS	564	431	566	755	624	785	—	—	—
Rust College	MS	5,380	4,667	6,118	6,075	4,990	5,115	9,543	8,073	9,469
Tougaloo College	MS	4,012	3,578	4,058	6,426	5,779	6,156	8,975	8,348	9,281
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	2,229	2,169	2,230	4,684	4,575	4,703	7,301	7,301	6,930
Lincoln University	MO	9,735	8,801	10,090	14,691	13,235	15,197	22,130	19,610	22,671

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Table 47.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

1990–91			1991–92			1992–93			1993–94 [1]		
Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
$2,784,249	**$2,315,128**	**$2,825,987**	**$2,946,572**	**$2,455,814**	**$3,000,312**	**$3,184,303**	**$2,612,086**	**$3,258,171**	**$3,437,221**	**$2,828,784**	**$3,496,796**
49,573	44,279	47,886	48,979	44,753	49,575	46,831	45,761	51,332	58,299	52,427	58,426
34,575	28,870	36,654	36,788	30,746	37,796	41,393	34,646	44,278	43,541	36,451	46,655
7,734	7,348	7,819	7,950	7,303	8,136	18,172	16,852	18,573	21,024	19,607	20,466
1,898	1,883	1,922	2,003	1,990	1,964	2,486	2,465	1,371	1,979	1,979	1,137
3,281	3,236	3,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,521	2,245	2,739	2,658	2,389	2,863	3,664	3,390	3,260	3,200	2,861	3,766
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,620	3,489	3,582	3,766	3,600	3,854	3,757	3,625	3,935	4,424	4,296	4,402
7,819	7,573	7,937	8,347	7,999	8,187	9,042	8,615	9,720	9,693	9,313	11,111
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,868	5,457	6,378	6,039	5,420	6,523	6,203	5,615	7,345	8,044	7,364	8,492
16,236	12,814	17,211	17,146	13,272	18,507	17,848	13,795	19,664	18,373	14,296	21,413
3,272	2,643	2,839	[2]3,604	[2]2,849	[2]3,166	4,572	4,274	4,538	5,519	4,918	5,110
9,665	8,147	8,711	10,718	9,193	9,756	11,553	9,931	11,510	11,142	9,555	11,247
8,111	7,348	8,269	9,802	8,728	9,464	11,629	9,974	11,440	12,732	10,967	12,913
5,099	4,911	5,114	5,322	5,112	5,285	5,479	5,270	5,577	6,351	6,119	6,822
58,212	51,726	58,741	62,792	56,197	66,928	70,656	64,514	69,144	73,861	66,968	73,907
1,528	1,413	1,766	1,696	1,563	1,820	1,921	1,831	1,972	1,926	1,823	1,985
4,554	3,950	5,164	5,498	4,978	5,672	5,625	5,013	5,710	5,523	5,069	5,532
960	884	873	858	766	812	[1]936	[1]848	[1]922	712	652	1,194
27,936	25,847	27,747	26,530	24,264	29,660	28,601	25,799	30,029	32,453	28,549	32,462
30,663	27,019	31,745	34,591	30,635	34,075	[1]36,143	[1]31,886	[1]36,441	41,700	36,370	41,679
449,856	284,208	454,604	[1]453,386	[1]287,402	[1]456,373	541,334	310,479	554,816	[1]548,011	[1]316,601	[1]564,100
97,556	96,411	99,729	99,535	98,073	100,048	98,826	97,586	98,170	97,072	95,824	99,749
24,518	20,768	26,772	27,474	23,226	27,699	27,861	23,618	27,601	27,604	23,629	26,372
[1]6,849	[1]6,089	[1]6,840	6,803	6,132	6,553	[1]6,501	[1]6,041	[1]6,414	[1]7,973	[1]7,357	[1]8,207
84,883	77,118	89,799	92,658	83,245	93,757	103,308	93,557	103,597	117,855	105,886	116,848
14,737	13,618	15,432	14,416	13,310	14,808	14,211	12,853	17,212	14,203	13,002	14,582
20,168	17,526	20,416	20,801	17,966	21,287	23,798	19,312	23,841	25,612	21,169	25,844
53,439	51,498	53,631	73,482	69,189	73,119	78,898	75,365	80,145	106,681	102,674	106,843
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23,345	20,679	23,810	24,736	21,346	24,481	27,209	23,746	27,729	30,018	26,209	30,918
4,131	4,039	4,106	4,833	4,730	4,868	6,177	6,105	6,180	6,164	6,114	6,164
29,521	25,676	33,208	35,253	30,747	39,279	40,957	35,239	42,432	45,198	39,378	47,217
29,255	29,255	27,385	33,937	33,937	33,047	36,634	36,634	37,099	47,509	47,509	49,873
20,760	18,278	21,598	[1]28,439	[1]24,423	[1]32,413	[1]30,067	[1]25,726	[1]34,609	[1]31,416	[1]26,805	[1]36,506
7,194	6,366	9,328	7,965	6,965	8,382	[1]8,959	[1]7,770	[1]9,665	9,582	8,453	10,769
20,346	17,378	20,564	21,215	17,837	21,652	23,594	19,385	24,055	25,724	21,162	25,864
26,659	21,266	26,496	30,612	24,553	30,463	32,371	26,366	33,043	35,144	29,329	35,371
29,563	26,585	30,572	33,309	30,219	34,132	31,227	28,119	33,134	33,370	30,050	35,330
15,348	13,309	16,593	17,481	15,515	18,170	18,354	16,353	18,758	19,677	17,785	20,273
50,880	40,372	51,103	53,661	42,556	54,542	53,948	43,247	56,616	57,632	41,967	58,005
70,400	60,673	71,426	75,357	64,846	75,935	78,196	67,473	79,582	84,086	72,906	84,383
17,616	16,969	17,861	6,752	6,590	6,807	19,780	18,981	20,060	20,542	19,322	20,799
7,213	6,945	7,158	19,222	18,372	19,455	6,640	6,348	6,703	7,211	6,954	7,314
30,830	28,302	32,551	34,085	31,555	35,473	37,942	35,251	39,823	41,686	38,594	44,263
27,245	23,537	29,029	29,396	25,869	30,162	30,202	26,702	31,111	28,965	26,250	33,259
21,749	20,554	21,949	20,197	18,931	20,281	22,235	20,277	22,376	24,912	22,312	23,750
53,282	47,518	56,038	54,463	46,414	57,926	60,095	52,042	67,105	70,626	58,565	71,289
26,798	23,968	31,737	30,839	27,500	33,510	32,322	27,720	33,908	35,844	31,160	37,222
1,454	1,432	1,444	1,471	1,450	1,459	2,022	2,003	2,017	2,109	2,076	1,999
28,893	23,459	29,681	26,153	24,165	30,343	32,170	26,507	31,730	34,103	28,881	33,010
8,297	7,555	7,581	7,540	6,840	8,370	7,338	6,745	7,454	7,609	6,937	7,333
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,918	46,816	56,206	57,569	46,709	58,440	60,271	51,059	62,024	65,688	54,348	68,186
7,054	6,457	6,897	6,464	5,768	7,539	6,756	6,183	5,911	[1]5,394	[1]5,019	[1]4,043
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18,470	16,146	20,278	19,257	16,369	21,164	20,332	17,135	22,665	21,347	18,254	23,433
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,159	8,483	10,301	11,226	9,363	11,345	12,208	10,455	12,576	12,361	10,761	12,639
9,391	8,680	9,926	11,109	10,225	11,253	12,282	11,248	12,389	13,890	12,769	13,909
7,630	7,630	7,707	7,561	7,561	7,711	8,865	8,865	8,965	9,498	9,498	9,656
25,628	22,686	25,863	27,611	25,256	27,177	26,523	24,401	27,059	27,415	25,415	27,902

Table 47.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Institution	State	1976–77			1983–84			1989–90		
		Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Barber-Scotia College	NC	2,235	1,877	2,381	3,512	3,064	3,504	[3]4,907	[3]4,336	[3]5,597
Bennett College	NC	3,146	2,599	3,065	5,079	4,341	5,106	8,145	7,281	8,425
Elizabeth City State University	NC	6,925	5,666	7,043	12,131	10,316	12,392	21,227	17,956	22,278
Fayetteville State University	NC	10,907	9,104	10,789	16,078	13,231	16,416	26,960	22,360	26,869
Johnson C Smith University	NC	5,771	4,521	6,435	9,478	7,761	8,881	17,811	15,492	16,385
Livingstone College	NC	4,516	3,706	4,850	5,531	4,659	5,533	7,224	6,202	7,210
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	22,237	18,544	22,316	43,039	35,962	44,447	71,403	59,978	72,692
North Carolina Central University	NC	16,389	13,234	17,128	29,557	24,257	29,969	44,276	37,221	45,767
St. Augustine's College	NC	8,138	6,885	8,059	13,889	11,542	14,008	21,609	17,849	22,673
Shaw University	NC	5,524	4,475	5,525	10,870	9,487	11,191	13,410	12,371	14,769
Winston-Salem State University	NC	9,869	8,009	9,798	17,389	14,042	17,553	25,505	21,471	26,089
Central State University	OH	12,026	10,058	12,245	20,035	15,245	20,055	31,131	25,290	31,823
Wilberforce University	OH	6,756	5,535	6,929	7,651	5,950	7,658	9,869	8,033	10,255
Langston University	OK	4,990	3,802	4,916	9,569	7,493	9,721	15,495	12,621	15,515
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	11,922	10,982	11,922	17,333	15,398	17,333	21,659	19,133	21,795
Lincoln University	PA	9,213	7,673	9,293	14,089	11,866	14,136	21,298	18,431	21,229
Allen University	SC	[3]1,166	[3]1,166	[3]1,513	3,414	3,053	3,375	[3]2,813	[3]2,564	[3]3,393
Benedict College	SC	6,605	4,976	7,570	10,360	8,471	11,072	16,211	14,151	16,857
Claflin College	SC	4,078	3,385	4,081	5,311	4,382	5,346	8,124	6,725	7,910
Clinton Junior College[6]	SC	217	217	218	263	239	338	—	—	—
Denmark Technical College	SC	—	—	—	3,473	2,982	3,430	5,400	4,642	5,354
Friendship Junior College[4]	SC	425	351	396	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris College	SC	2,549	2,142	2,850	4,630	4,068	4,944	7,799	6,688	8,277
South Carolina State University	SC	14,556	11,793	14,236	24,967	20,064	28,713	43,080	33,788	43,595
Voorhees College	SC	5,237	4,408	4,748	5,419	4,877	5,569	5,581	4,881	6,388
Fisk University	TN	7,815	6,028	7,522	11,176	9,157	10,380	11,024	9,324	10,515
Knoxville College[7]	TN	4,551	3,461	4,301	6,907	5,995	6,785	15,023	13,399	13,846
Lane College	TN	3,170	2,454	3,084	5,521	4,249	5,006	6,363	5,234	6,470
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	3,322	3,039	3,258	5,147	4,829	5,031	7,544	7,205	7,837
Meharry Medical College	TN	37,063	16,556	33,236	51,142	27,071	52,863	63,085	37,086	57,026
Morristown College[7]	TN	936	780	844	2,020	1,302	1,533	—	—	—
Tennessee State University	TN	19,512	17,694	20,188	41,111	37,481	39,888	55,222	50,505	56,820
Bishop College[4]	TX	10,873	8,753	10,191	8,295	6,975	7,971	—	—	—
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	3,712	3,168	3,725	4,205	3,568	4,159	3,095	2,513	4,740
Jarvis Christian College	TX	4,005	3,471	4,005	6,543	5,518	6,543	5,776	4,629	6,187
Paul Quinn College	TX	2,454	2,152	2,436	3,850	3,386	3,552	[3]7,020	[3]6,401	[3]5,133
Prairie View A&M University	TX	22,879	19,452	23,028	41,845	34,115	43,324	60,707	50,474	56,542
St. Philip's College	TX	7,764	7,306	9,877	17,871	17,228	17,906	23,037	22,954	24,494
Southwestern Christian College	TX	1,298	999	1,188	2,169	1,816	2,304	2,716	2,279	2,842
Texas College	TX	2,665	2,119	2,592	3,162	2,871	3,291	4,452	3,938	4,581
Texas Southern University	TX	[3]20,992	[3]17,830	[3]20,992	41,879	36,152	42,006	59,345	53,498	61,516
Wiley College	TX	[3]2,169	[3]1,856	[3]2,189	4,508	3,895	4,467	4,865	4,474	5,052
Hampton University	VA	15,899	13,039	15,683	28,353	22,282	28,434	54,438	46,136	55,275
Norfolk State University	VA	17,122	14,600	17,642	32,635	27,289	32,880	57,485	45,564	58,697
St. Paul's College	VA	3,612	3,012	3,677	5,642	4,632	7,093	6,735	6,040	6,956
Virginia College[4]	VA	[3]316	[3]305	[3]392	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia State University	VA	18,325	14,390	18,480	29,405	23,974	32,179	49,097	36,130	51,015
Virginia Union University	VA	6,819	5,473	6,880	9,976	7,604	9,966	13,473	11,661	13,995
Bluefield State College	WV	3,065	2,775	3,169	5,622	5,068	6,089	8,537	7,732	8,676
West Virginia State College	WV	7,361	6,067	7,993	11,401	9,190	12,410	16,185	13,065	18,005
University of the Virgin Islands St. Thomas Campus	VI	6,885	6,215	6,756	15,028	13,119	15,117	—	—	—

Table 47.—Current-fund expenditures, educational and general expenditures, and current-fund revenue in historically black colleges and universities, by institution: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

1990–91			1991–92			1992–93			1993–94 [1]		
Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue	Current-fund expenditures	Educational and general expenditures	Current-fund revenue
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
[3]5,318	[3]4,699	[3]6,002	7,452	6,270	6,799	7,640	6,990	6,961	8,323	7,578	7,600
8,931	8,036	9,133	9,557	8,553	9,588	10,518	9,647	10,286	12,018	10,971	11,634
22,634	19,219	23,207	23,344	19,806	24,306	26,464	21,822	26,322	27,960	23,683	28,495
28,727	23,951	28,557	31,200	26,386	32,221	33,481	27,875	33,915	36,136	30,673	36,620
15,789	13,660	15,815	17,151	14,666	17,131	18,416	16,050	18,448	19,760	17,070	19,784
8,444	6,760	10,396	8,394	7,503	8,615	9,866	8,909	10,108	10,095	8,934	10,051
75,542	63,927	75,844	78,808	67,659	80,228	85,432	73,809	89,830	95,157	82,863	98,671
47,894	38,688	49,081	48,586	41,102	48,684	49,708	41,808	50,982	56,431	47,357	57,443
22,270	18,227	20,916	23,205	19,157	21,958	24,677	20,669	23,230	24,094	20,326	21,965
17,015	15,736	17,309	18,374	17,073	21,504	22,653	21,048	26,336	23,213	21,599	25,336
26,651	22,024	26,923	27,820	23,157	27,783	27,825	22,795	27,346	32,148	27,100	32,435
35,151	30,028	35,115	37,516	31,291	37,577	39,217	32,408	34,118	39,566	32,656	39,132
10,887	8,899	11,083	11,618	9,723	11,688	11,615	9,768	11,755	12,785	10,416	13,330
19,295	15,730	18,485	[3]23,020	[3]18,269	[3]24,605	21,982	18,508	21,318	22,599	19,114	22,759
21,442	18,775	23,311	22,285	19,662	23,745	21,380	18,655	23,690	24,810	22,211	25,266
22,362	19,353	22,261	23,705	20,625	23,372	23,955	21,928	22,574	25,641	22,515	25,784
[3]3,049	[3]2,778	[3]3,638	3,180	3,180	2,324	4,461	4,099	4,533	3,968	3,740	4,181
16,492	14,808	16,587	17,015	15,110	16,382	15,146	13,703	16,339	16,146	14,326	16,954
8,394	6,990	8,477	9,098	7,706	9,183	9,896	8,401	9,929	10,250	8,452	10,353
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,834	5,027	5,790	5,569	4,675	5,612	5,915	5,023	5,513	4,930	4,165	5,352
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,933	6,945	8,463	8,189	7,070	8,457	9,183	7,905	9,190	10,497	9,011	10,724
43,584	34,498	44,548	45,106	36,033	46,143	48,067	38,171	48,825	48,881	39,097	49,811
6,040	5,336	6,799	6,513	5,604	7,033	6,831	5,571	7,540	7,992	6,594	8,428
11,005	9,365	11,029	11,543	9,893	11,563	12,194	10,522	12,509	12,830	11,225	13,317
15,006	13,541	14,349	13,748	12,193	13,791	11,477	9,963	10,574	[3]8,188	[3]7,107	[3]7,542
5,801	4,711	5,806	6,870	5,650	7,022	6,543	5,501	6,856	7,830	6,184	8,553
7,544	7,205	7,837	[3]8,605	[3]8,197	[3]9,003	9,756	8,534	10,764	11,618	11,363	12,810
66,744	39,677	61,210	73,070	45,382	72,917	79,685	47,771	73,173	97,859	60,097	98,356
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,555	52,827	56,916	56,780	52,372	59,144	64,225	59,466	66,230	69,283	64,203	70,051
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[3]3,355	[3]2,723	[3]5,077	7,294	6,548	7,351	7,235	6,395	7,423	7,844	7,015	7,852
7,935	7,043	7,309	9,660	8,691	9,334	9,140	8,279	10,069	7,467	6,802	7,242
[3]7,609	[3]6,938	[3]5,504	10,367	9,730	6,990	6,420	6,115	10,638	7,362	7,190	9,102
54,373	45,108	47,846	60,864	48,876	54,389	64,569	52,143	57,765	68,281	54,846	62,197
23,998	23,920	24,660	25,698	25,487	23,528	27,810	27,578	29,089	26,890	26,826	26,907
2,611	2,275	2,895	2,806	2,452	2,939	2,615	2,286	2,799	3,002	2,579	3,188
4,358	3,755	4,511	4,916	4,481	4,680	5,398	4,729	5,606	6,887	6,135	5,208
62,195	55,318	64,283	67,401	60,951	69,908	67,573	61,934	73,291	79,371	73,245	80,598
4,902	4,462	5,591	5,171	4,750	5,483	5,956	5,411	6,074	6,667	6,038	6,367
59,812	52,284	62,973	64,804	56,196	65,731	65,372	56,648	66,142	73,553	64,468	74,854
55,134	47,080	61,144	59,111	47,879	59,013	61,509	48,164	62,888	65,380	49,932	65,148
7,354	6,832	7,700	8,378	7,638	8,588	9,253	8,236	9,092	9,087	7,929	9,290
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47,836	35,795	47,673	45,137	33,539	47,217	44,773	33,911	47,595	46,481	37,065	46,504
13,958	12,051	14,639	14,915	12,601	15,841	16,157	13,674	17,872	17,206	14,729	18,647
9,771	8,846	10,100	10,916	9,941	10,938	12,090	11,072	12,585	11,890	10,965	12,740
19,776	16,533	20,032	20,600	16,884	22,469	22,587	19,117	23,283	25,132	21,144	22,734
35,781	33,412	30,336	29,258	26,808	29,990	30,520	28,078	31,432	33,489	30,743	33,542

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Preliminary data.

[2] Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College in 1993.

[3] NCES estimates.

[4] School closed. Check Table 8 footnotes for year school closed.

[5] Atlanta University and Clark College merged July 1, 1988 and became Clark Atlanta University.

[6] School no longer eligible for listing.

[7] Knoxville College has two campuses now. In 1989, Morristown College merged with Knoxville College.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 48.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by institution and source of funds: 1993–94 [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution	State	Total	Tuition and fees	Federal appropriations, grants, and contracts	State appropriations, grants, and contracts	Local appropriations, grants, and contracts	Private gifts, grants, and contracts	Endowment income	Auxiliary enterprises	Hospitals	Educational activities and other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	—	**$3,496,796**	**$862,615**	**$719,926**	**$840,144**	**$90,103**	**$189,157**	**$28,709**	**$390,786**	**$257,734**	**$117,622**
Alabama A&M University	AL	58,426	12,552	14,922	22,684	4	1,450	—	6,297	—	518
Alabama State University	AL	46,655	12,426	4,269	21,894	3	264	17	6,880	—	902
Bishop State Community College [2]	AL	20,466	4,252	3,365	10,831	—	361	—	1,318	—	339
C.A. Fredd State Technical College	AL	1,137	234	787	110	—	—	—	—	—	5
Concordia College	AL	3,766	1,466	863	—	259	536	126	474	—	43
J.F. Drake State Technical College	AL	4,402	675	839	2,613	89	—	—	138	—	48
Lawson State Community College	AL	11,111	2,517	1,735	5,999	245	44	—	449	—	122
Miles College	AL	8,492	3,766	1,922	380	—	1,460	11	923	—	30
Oakwood College	AL	21,413	8,946	2,101	—	—	6,353	—	3,853	—	159
Selma University	AL	5,110	1,305	1,535	—	—	220	98	1,148	—	804
Stillman College	AL	11,247	4,103	2,715	—	—	1,743	420	1,740	—	526
Talladega College	AL	12,913	5,118	2,759	423	—	1,568	292	2,519	—	235
Trenholm State Technical College	AL	6,822	1,180	1,021	4,229	83	—	—	227	—	81
Tuskegee University	AL	73,907	23,013	21,377	4,497	610	12,842	2,686	6,733	—	2,149
Arkansas Baptist College	AR	1,985	536	434	—	—	849	13	151	—	1
Philander Smith College	AR	5,532	2,260	1,277	36	—	1,135	40	524	—	262
Shorter College	AR	1,194	538	346	161	—	89	—	60	—	—
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	AR	32,462	6,556	5,413	15,824	—	492	541	2,872	—	764
Delaware State University	DE	41,679	9,862	5,647	19,058	—	401	—	5,449	—	1,261
Howard University [3]	DC	564,100	84,213	187,141	1,482	—	10,496	3,160	17,993	221,924	37,690
University of the District of Columbia	DC	99,749	10,383	6,857	—	73,622	509	745	657	—	6,976
Bethune Cookman College	FL	26,372	11,948	3,660	2,852	—	3,242	92	4,121	—	458
Edward Waters College [3]	FL	8,207	3,622	2,458	885	42	1,077	13	84	—	26
Florida A&M University	FL	116,848	25,979	20,703	52,235	—	6,563	—	10,850	—	518
Florida Memorial College	FL	14,582	7,571	1,687	1,179	36	1,295	64	2,403	—	347
Albany State College	GA	25,844	5,305	2,784	12,548	21	165	—	4,710	—	312
Clark Atlanta University	GA	106,843	36,472	51,533	1,101	—	11,266	673	5,421	—	377
Fort Valley State College	GA	30,918	4,753	7,588	13,622	—	373	40	4,205	—	338
Interdenominational Theological Center	GA	6,164	1,490	76	—	—	3,936	491	133	—	39
Morehouse College	GA	47,217	23,444	6,931	—	—	4,992	2,248	8,732	—	870
Morehouse School of Medicine	GA	49,873	2,413	20,131	17,956	939	5,206	—	—	—	3,228
Morris Brown College [3]	GA	36,506	19,109	6,621	—	—	2,266	47	6,832	—	1,632
Paine College	GA	10,769	4,077	2,166	—	—	2,454	407	1,485	—	179
Savannah State College	GA	25,864	5,360	2,670	12,539	—	347	5	4,700	—	243
Spelman College	GA	35,371	14,330	4,206	65	—	5,048	3,923	7,203	—	595
Kentucky State University	KY	35,330	5,044	7,510	18,650	—	—	—	3,344	—	781
Dillard University	LA	20,273	9,985	3,424	252	—	2,434	1,032	2,351	—	796
Grambling State University	LA	58,005	18,960	4,741	17,799	956	307	—	14,431	—	812
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge	LA	84,383	18,549	11,649	36,491	70	2,081	—	11,514	—	4,029
Southern University, New Orleans	LA	20,799	6,233	2,602	9,424	53	336	—	1,327	—	824
Southern University, Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	LA	7,314	1,000	1,795	4,018	—	100	—	299	—	101
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	44,263	22,588	9,776	1,069	—	5,267	505	4,665	—	393
Bowie State University	MD	33,259	10,455	3,041	14,879	—	278	—	4,324	—	281
Coppin State College	MD	23,750	5,788	2,844	12,223	—	92	—	2,538	—	265
Morgan State University	MD	71,289	15,821	9,616	31,663	8	196	—	13,390	—	595
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	MD	37,222	7,693	5,139	16,759	—	613	4	5,565	—	1,449
Lewis College of Business	MI	1,999	1,044	426	415	—	27	—	34	—	54
Alcorn State University	MS	33,010	6,201	8,216	11,169	—	621	13	4,858	—	1,932
Coahoma Community College	MS	7,333	924	2,029	2,821	597	—	—	712	—	251
Hinds Community College, Utica Campus	MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson State University	MS	68,186	17,495	14,208	21,099	24	2,065	—	9,664	—	3,632
Mary Holmes College [3]	MS	4,043	1,549	836	11	—	728	13	887	—	19
Mississippi Valley State University	MS	23,433	5,544	4,614	7,146	—	—	—	4,234	—	1,896
Rust College	MS	12,639	4,680	2,929	37	—	2,473	394	1,979	—	148
Tougaloo College	MS	13,909	5,647	3,516	32	—	2,275	315	2,030	—	93
Harris-Stowe State College	MO	9,656	2,173	2,086	5,139	6	151	—	—	—	101
Lincoln University	MO	27,902	6,666	6,960	10,759	73	237	—	1,907	—	1,299
Barber-Scotia College	NC	7,600	3,146	835	661	30	1,266	19	1,589	—	54
Bennett College	NC	11,634	4,048	2,094	311	—	2,392	551	1,705	—	532
Elizabeth City State University	NC	28,495	2,789	2,947	16,573	—	235	19	5,080	—	852
Fayetteville State University	NC	36,620	5,203	3,627	21,103	—	355	39	5,404	—	888
Johnson C Smith University	NC	19,784	7,962	2,583	449	—	4,494	398	3,584	—	315
Livingstone College	NC	10,051	3,429	1,280	528	—	3,149	79	1,552	—	33

Table 48.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by institution and source of funds: 1993–94 [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution	State	Total	Tuition and fees	Federal appropriations, grants, and contracts	State appropriations, grants, and contracts	Local appropriations, grants, and contracts	Private gifts, grants, and contracts	Endowment income	Auxiliary enterprises	Hospitals	Educational activities and other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	NC	98,671	14,484	18,183	45,364	81	2,121	57	14,838	—	3,541
North Carolina Central University	NC	57,443	9,150	4,691	31,908	—	482	48	9,965	—	1,200
St. Augustine's College	NC	21,965	9,184	2,658	1,394	—	2,058	659	5,551	—	460
Shaw University	NC	25,336	14,571	2,731	2,385	—	2,538	—	2,692	—	419
Winston-Salem State University	NC	32,435	3,056	5,260	17,620	—	697	347	5,000	—	455
Central State University	OH	39,132	11,526	4,853	14,112	449	—	60	7,591	—	541
Wilberforce University	OH	13,330	6,027	2,554	—	—	2,030	144	2,511	—	66
Langston University	OK	22,759	3,971	6,273	7,825	132	217	54	3,911	—	378
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	PA	25,266	5,779	1,444	14,164	—	308	—	2,911	—	661
Lincoln University	PA	25,784	6,635	3,834	10,567	—	303	273	3,863	—	311
Allen University	SC	4,181	1,190	768	—	—	1,230	—	841	—	152
Benedict College	SC	16,954	7,288	4,343	—	—	1,240	681	2,776	—	627
Claflin College	SC	10,353	4,359	2,050	—	—	1,608	184	2,009	—	143
Denmark Technical College	SC	5,352	538	716	3,101	13	—	—	966	—	19
Morris College	SC	10,724	4,501	1,933	921	—	1,226	18	2,012	—	113
South Carolina State University	SC	49,811	10,351	8,395	19,774	—	85	11	10,844	—	351
Voorhees College	SC	8,428	3,144	2,029	—	—	1,352	207	1,497	—	198
Fisk University	TN	13,317	5,219	1,556	—	—	3,844	215	2,140	—	343
Knoxville College [3]	TN	7,542	3,345	1,460	—	—	1,295	—	1,351	—	91
Lane College	TN	8,553	3,374	2,278	36	—	1,184	76	1,605	—	—
Le Moyne-Owen College	TN	12,810	7,140	2,331	625	—	2,107	246	363	—	—
Meharry Medical College	TN	98,356	9,048	30,790	3,308	—	12,531	1,783	—	35,810	5,086
Tennessee State University	TN	70,051	15,431	15,210	29,533	20	848	—	5,861	—	3,146
Huston-Tillotson College	TX	7,852	2,611	1,461	—	—	2,461	227	863	—	229
Jarvis Christian College	TX	7,242	1,867	2,544	386	—	890	266	1,142	—	149
Paul Quinn College	TX	9,102	2,094	1,217	104	—	2,304	3	612	—	2,768
Prairie View A&M University	TX	62,197	11,011	14,259	21,621	504	1,479	337	11,511	—	1,474
St. Philip's College	TX	26,907	4,924	2,585	12,993	6,041	10	1	330	—	23
Southwestern Christian College	TX	3,188	736	519	61	—	1,340	—	351	—	181
Texas College	TX	5,208	1,678	903	—	—	1,961	54	589	—	23
Texas Southern University	TX	80,598	16,888	10,674	43,472	959	1,169	—	3,744	—	3,692
Wiley College	TX	6,367	2,038	1,621	62	—	1,570	—	872	—	204
Hampton University	VA	74,854	36,304	12,919	—	—	8,761	2,536	11,852	—	2,481
Norfolk State University	VA	65,148	20,773	5,339	22,519	82	145	—	15,332	—	959
St. Paul's College	VA	9,290	3,568	1,411	643	—	1,749	101	1,708	—	110
Virginia State University	VA	46,504	12,214	8,412	13,222	420	68	—	11,745	—	422
Virginia Union University	VA	18,647	10,000	2,349	912	—	2,280	389	2,426	—	291
Bluefield State College	WV	12,740	3,441	1,326	6,656	114	373	—	638	—	193
West Virginia State College	WV	22,734	7,097	329	11,087	—	—	—	2,881	—	1,340
University of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Campus	VI	33,542	3,672	3,861	17,087	3,518	2,080	202	2,844	—	277

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Preliminary data.

[2] Carver State Technical College merged with Bishop State Community College in 1993.

[3] NCES estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance FY94" survey. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 49.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$984,241**	**$1,066,410**	**$1,221,301**	**$1,382,583**	**$1,488,851**	**$1,567,251**
Tuition and fees	177,383	191,202	201,691	219,901	245,303	271,296
Federal government	298,416	314,865	334,043	399,471	411,887	393,283
Appropriations	99,785	112,623	125,247	143,210	151,680	146,855
Unrestricted grants and contracts	10,417	9,272	9,670	17,135	16,225	15,247
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	188,214	192,970	199,126	239,126	243,983	231,181
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	243,741	287,110	321,462	361,411	392,424	428,624
Appropriations	233,302	269,163	302,333	343,692	372,906	415,651
Unrestricted grants and contracts	2,455	2,543	1,455	879	2,311	2,125
Restricted grants and contracts	7,984	15,403	17,674	16,840	17,207	10,848
Local governments	12,729	10,630	63,074	65,963	64,183	67,711
Appropriations	9,908	8,974	54,821	55,786	61,502	63,508
Unrestricted grants and contracts	118	33	6,747	7,721	48	1,591
Restricted grants and contracts	2,703	1,623	1,506	2,457	2,633	2,611
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	55,639	56,701	58,651	62,762	68,369	78,516
Unrestricted	29,565	30,264	35,063	37,462	40,744	44,209
Restricted	26,074	26,437	23,588	25,300	27,625	34,307
Endowment income	9,568	9,938	12,845	14,317	17,304	20,839
Unrestricted	7,680	8,106	10,634	10,443	13,579	16,417
Restricted	1,888	1,832	2,211	3,874	3,725	4,422
Sales and services	172,652	179,856	205,773	233,363	253,123	266,313
Educational activities	6,588	6,644	7,192	8,618	8,103	11,579
Auxiliary enterprises	125,355	133,897	142,569	156,613	176,142	177,247
Hospitals	40,708	39,315	56,012	68,131	68,878	77,488
Other sources	14,113	16,108	23,761	25,395	36,257	40,668
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	18.0	17.9	16.5	15.9	16.5	17.3
Federal government	30.3	29.5	27.4	28.9	27.7	25.1
Appropriations	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.4
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	19.1	18.1	16.3	17.3	16.4	14.8
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	24.8	26.9	26.3	26.1	26.4	27.3
Appropriations	23.7	25.2	24.8	24.9	25.0	26.5
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7
Local governments	1.3	1.0	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.3
Appropriations	1.0	0.8	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1
Unrestricted grants and contracts	[5]	[5]	0.6	0.6	[5]	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.0
Unrestricted	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Restricted	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2
Endowment income	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Unrestricted	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Restricted	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sales and services	17.5	16.9	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0
Educational activities	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Auxiliary enterprises	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.3	11.8	11.3
Hospitals	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9
Other sources	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.6

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Table 49.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1982–83 [1]	1983–84 [1]	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$1,675,859**	**$1,829,959**	**$1,946,310**	**$2,035,103**	**$2,120,199**	**$2,263,263**
Tuition and fees	295,286	328,279	344,644	372,817	429,498	456,227
Federal government	382,845	407,402	416,457	414,334	406,779	435,540
Appropriations	164,679	164,250	172,816	162,611	162,084	172,206
Unrestricted grants and contracts	13,229	17,579	15,106	17,861	21,131	18,595
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	204,938	225,572	227,415	232,946	222,610	243,824
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	1,119	916	953	915
State governments	455,809	509,172	572,719	600,586	619,092	663,192
Appropriations	432,891	482,410	544,051	573,603	591,727	632,350
Unrestricted grants and contracts	4,679	6,826	8,037	5,003	5,761	2,640
Restricted grants and contracts	18,239	19,936	20,631	21,980	21,603	28,202
Local governments	76,845	77,199	86,385	90,969	83,845	87,883
Appropriations	71,858	74,223	81,065	85,276	77,100	79,645
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,454	1,285	1,970	2,414	473	3,967
Restricted grants and contracts	3,532	1,691	3,350	3,279	6,272	4,271
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	91,296	92,114	96,339	95,844	109,125	111,161
Unrestricted	54,118	52,415	55,064	53,071	61,378	63,701
Restricted	37,177	39,700	41,275	42,773	47,747	47,461
Endowment income	21,179	20,898	21,755	22,933	25,910	24,084
Unrestricted	16,241	15,843	16,484	17,362	19,691	18,713
Restricted	4,938	5,055	5,271	5,571	6,219	5,371
Sales and services	315,961	349,980	353,564	390,029	402,643	442,977
Educational activities	13,703	16,868	15,221	22,469	19,257	17,550
Auxiliary enterprises	205,224	216,199	219,996	234,841	225,567	246,422
Hospitals	97,034	116,912	118,348	132,720	157,819	179,005
Other sources	36,638	44,916	54,446	47,590	43,308	42,199
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	17.6	17.9	17.7	18.3	20.3	20.2
Federal government	22.8	22.3	21.4	20.4	19.2	19.2
Appropriations	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.0	7.6	7.6
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	12.2	12.3	11.7	11.4	10.5	10.8
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	0.1	([5])	([5])	([5])
State governments	27.2	27.8	29.4	29.5	29.2	29.3
Appropriations	25.8	26.4	28.0	28.2	27.9	27.9
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Local governments	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.9
Appropriations	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	([5])	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9
Unrestricted	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8
Restricted	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Endowment income	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Unrestricted	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Restricted	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sales and services	18.9	19.1	18.2	19.2	19.0	19.6
Educational activities	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
Auxiliary enterprises	12.2	11.8	11.3	11.5	10.6	10.9
Hospitals	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.9
Other sources	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9

Table 49.—Current-fund revenue of historically black colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94 [2]
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$2,521,902**	**$2,711,753**	**$2,825,987**	**$3,000,312**	**$3,258,171**	**$3,496,796**
Tuition and fees	502,689	571,413	634,482	716,575	796,725	862,615
Federal government	492,231	549,961	563,009	632,468	658,749	719,926
Appropriations	187,215	202,333	186,529	189,791	177,101	180,362
Unrestricted grants and contracts	20,712	24,111	26,305	28,982	31,568	35,000
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	283,421	322,831	349,528	407,602	448,854	504,125
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	883	687	647	6,092	1,227	439
State governments	720,709	745,683	773,479	754,710	786,358	840,144
Appropriations	680,341	699,781	726,680	705,521	735,918	772,932
Unrestricted grants and contracts	2,402	2,861	2,645	3,118	2,492	7,432
Restricted grants and contracts	37,966	43,041	44,154	46,072	47,948	59,780
Local governments	98,255	95,637	92,710	94,730	93,509	90,103
Appropriations	89,757	85,418	82,859	80,168	77,505	73,029
Unrestricted grants and contracts	3,787	4,222	2,358	2,348	2,828	2,702
Restricted grants and contracts	4,711	5,997	7,493	12,214	13,177	14,373
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	128,413	133,706	153,317	163,449	168,781	189,157
Unrestricted	70,235	72,050	74,787	73,570	78,243	80,943
Restricted	58,178	61,656	78,530	89,879	90,538	108,214
Endowment income	27,505	31,057	29,124	29,877	30,045	28,709
Unrestricted	22,082	23,621	22,118	22,933	22,221	18,237
Restricted	5,423	7,436	7,007	6,944	7,823	10,471
Sales and services	496,400	533,655	523,110	544,445	664,603	696,758
Educational activities	17,563	17,763	17,449	17,101	46,633	48,237
Auxiliary enterprises	281,428	305,581	329,276	347,973	371,273	390,786
Hospitals	197,409	210,311	176,385	179,371	246,698	257,734
Other sources	55,700	50,641	56,755	64,057	59,401	69,385
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	19.9	21.1	22.5	23.9	24.5	24.7
Federal government	19.5	20.3	19.9	21.1	20.2	20.6
Appropriations	7.4	7.5	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.2
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	11.2	11.9	12.4	13.6	13.8	14.4
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.2	([5])	([5])
State governments	28.6	27.5	27.4	25.2	24.1	24.0
Appropriations	27.0	25.8	25.7	23.5	22.6	22.1
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Local governments	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6
Appropriations	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4
Unrestricted	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Restricted	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1
Endowment income	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Unrestricted	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
Restricted	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sales and services	19.7	19.7	18.5	18.1	20.4	19.9
Educational activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4
Auxiliary enterprises	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.2
Hospitals	7.8	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.6	7.4
Other sources	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0

—Data not reported or not applicable

[1] Revised from previously published data

[2] Preliminary data

[3] Excludes Pell Grants. Federally supported student aid that is received through students is included under tuition and auxiliary enterprises.

[4] Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 50.—Current-fund revenue of historically black public colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$528,800**	**$592,054**	**$689,535**	**$780,401**	**$833,070**	**$880,620**
Tuition and fees	73,882	81,420	81,791	88,587	98,731	109,240
Federal government	108,527	118,282	123,171	153,488	149,186	137,394
Appropriations	6,960	12,614	11,241	13,309	10,820	5,935
Unrestricted grants and contracts	3,588	2,157	2,410	5,095	5,226	3,854
Restricted grants and contracts[3]	97,978	103,510	109,520	135,084	133,140	127,606
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	238,144	279,966	311,484	351,742	383,336	420,465
Appropriations	231,404	266,491	299,455	340,521	370,235	413,239
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,520	1,933	302	112	568	457
Restricted grants and contracts	5,219	11,542	11,727	11,109	12,533	6,769
Local governments	11,965	9,791	62,500	64,352	63,016	66,814
Appropriations	9,908	8,974	54,821	55,786	61,502	63,508
Unrestricted grants and contracts	92	28	6,706	7,454	21	1,550
Restricted grants and contracts	1,965	789	973	1,112	1,493	1,756
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	6,561	6,435	7,755	7,351	8,082	7,767
Unrestricted	624	898	825	832	1,216	1,160
Restricted	5,938	5,537	6,929	6,519	6,865	6,608
Endowment income	458	491	1,154	1,256	1,466	1,703
Unrestricted	332	332	950	369	1,165	1,307
Restricted	126	158	204	886	301	396
Sales and services	80,918	84,805	89,696	98,244	108,209	110,407
Educational activities	4,099	3,466	3,174	3,516	4,773	3,685
Auxiliary enterprises	76,818	81,196	86,522	94,728	103,437	106,722
Hospitals	—	143	—	—	—	—
Other sources	8,346	10,864	11,984	15,381	21,045	26,829
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	14.0	13.8	11.9	11.4	11.9	12.4
Federal government	20.5	20.0	17.9	19.7	17.9	15.6
Appropriations	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.7
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4
Restricted grants and contracts[3]	18.5	17.5	15.9	17.3	16.0	14.5
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	45.0	47.3	45.2	45.1	46.0	47.7
Appropriations	43.8	45.0	43.4	43.6	44.4	46.9
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.3	0.3	(5)	(5)	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.8
Local governments	2.3	1.7	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.6
Appropriations	1.9	1.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.2
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(5)	(5)	1.0	1.0	(5)	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Unrestricted	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Endowment income	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	(5)	0.1	0.1
Restricted	(5)	(5)	(5)	0.1	(5)	(5)
Sales and services	15.3	14.3	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.5
Educational activities	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Auxiliary enterprises	14.5	13.7	12.5	12.1	12.4	12.1
Hospitals	—	(5)	—	—	—	—
Other sources	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.0

Table 50.—Current-fund revenue of historically black public colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1982–83 [1]	1983–84 [1]	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87 [1]	1987–88
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$936,503**	**$1,020,209**	**$1,098,419**	**$1,181,920**	**$1,210,964**	**$1,296,330**
Tuition and fees	118,572	134,980	138,344	159,422	193,631	206,175
Federal government	135,371	143,100	142,821	145,295	144,822	163,203
Appropriations	12,762	6,344	8,602	6,254	12,212	21,169
Unrestricted grants and contracts	3,591	4,396	4,188	4,774	5,537	6,658
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	119,018	132,360	130,032	134,267	127,073	135,216
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	441,836	491,204	554,745	583,399	600,265	642,697
Appropriations	430,491	479,827	541,430	567,463	585,650	623,046
Unrestricted grants and contracts	532	678	1,295	3,150	2,368	2,096
Restricted grants and contracts	10,813	10,699	12,020	12,786	12,247	17,554
Local governments	74,737	76,751	85,676	89,545	81,901	84,579
Appropriations	71,858	74,223	81,065	85,276	77,100	79,645
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,254	1,285	1,841	2,077	116	2,834
Restricted grants and contracts	1,624	1,243	2,769	2,193	4,685	2,100
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	9,814	9,148	10,812	10,738	13,574	11,597
Unrestricted	1,646	1,292	1,409	1,632	1,566	1,520
Restricted	8,167	7,856	9,402	9,106	12,008	10,078
Endowment income	2,098	1,509	1,802	1,734	2,761	2,541
Unrestricted	1,114	1,144	1,193	1,166	1,785	1,854
Restricted	984	365	609	568	976	686
Sales and services	133,410	143,302	143,699	161,974	148,657	162,262
Educational activities	4,608	6,985	6,131	8,443	6,373	5,613
Auxiliary enterprises	128,801	135,920	137,568	153,531	142,096	156,649
Hospitals	—	397	—	—	188	—
Other sources	20,667	20,215	20,522	29,813	25,353	23,276
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	12.7	13.2	12.6	13.5	16.0	15.9
Federal government	14.5	14.0	13.0	12.3	12.0	12.6
Appropriations	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.6
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Restricted grants and contracts [3]	12.7	13.0	11.8	11.4	10.5	10.4
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	47.2	48.1	50.5	49.4	49.6	49.6
Appropriations	46.0	47.0	49.3	48.0	48.4	48.1
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
Local governments	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.5
Appropriations	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.1
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	(5)	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
Unrestricted	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8
Endowment income	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	0.1	(5)	0.1	(5)	0.1	0.1
Sales and services	14.2	14.0	13.1	13.7	12.3	12.5
Educational activities	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Auxiliary enterprises	13.8	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.7	12.1
Hospitals	—	(5)	—	—	(5)	—
Other sources	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.8

Table 50.—Current-fund revenue of historically black public colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94[2]
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$1,428,578**	**$1,503,499**	**$1,605,172**	**$1,678,556**	**$1,777,731**	**$1,905,439**
Tuition and fees	218,289	250,184	277,905	323,609	366,844	399,511
Federal government	180,546	190,343	219,104	247,033	255,486	287,865
Appropriations	19,838	20,689	21,603	17,332	15,981	20,634
Unrestricted grants and contracts	6,868	8,088	9,927	10,199	10,449	12,776
Restricted grants and contracts[3]	153,635	161,457	187,494	219,375	229,057	254,456
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	108	79	128	—	—
State governments	695,417	718,663	744,938	723,590	752,351	794,528
Appropriations	668,964	691,111	715,659	694,512	722,396	761,451
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1,906	1,142	1,534	1,762	1,390	2,025
Restricted grants and contracts	24,547	26,410	27,745	27,316	28,565	31,051
Local governments	93,843	92,582	91,060	91,372	92,406	88,187
Appropriations	88,495	85,027	82,459	79,724	77,505	73,029
Unrestricted grants and contracts	3,089	3,870	1,882	1,929	2,439	2,347
Restricted grants and contracts	2,259	3,685	6,719	9,719	12,462	12,811
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	13,610	17,780	22,000	26,482	28,965	29,018
Unrestricted	1,629	1,598	2,085	2,506	3,190	3,239
Restricted	11,981	16,182	19,915	23,976	25,775	25,779
Endowment income	2,126	2,046	2,281	2,708	2,462	2,813
Unrestricted	1,694	1,109	1,266	1,925	1,817	1,784
Restricted	432	937	1,015	783	645	1,029
Sales and services	188,042	202,601	215,666	227,261	244,823	261,353
Educational activities	4,429	4,372	5,753	5,591	7,627	9,238
Auxiliary enterprises	183,613	198,230	209,913	221,670	237,196	252,114
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	36,704	29,298	32,218	36,501	34,394	42,164
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	15.3	16.6	17.3	19.3	20.6	21.0
Federal government	12.6	12.7	13.6	14.7	14.4	15.1
Appropriations	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Restricted grants and contracts[3]	10.8	10.7	11.7	13.1	12.9	13.4
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	([5])	([5])	([5])	—	—
State governments	48.7	47.8	46.4	43.1	42.3	41.7
Appropriations	46.8	46.0	44.6	41.4	40.6	40.0
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Local governments	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.6
Appropriations	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.8
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Restricted	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Endowment income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unrestricted	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Restricted	([5])	0.1	0.1	([5])	([5])	0.1
Sales and services	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.8	13.7
Educational activities	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Auxiliary enterprises	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.2
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Excludes Pell Grants. Federally supported student aid that is received through students is included under tuition and auxiliary enterprises.
[4] Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally-funded research and development centers (FFRDC).
[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

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Table 51.—Current-fund revenue of historically black private colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$455,440**	**$474,356**	**$531,766**	**$602,183**	**$655,780**	**$686,631**
Tuition and fees	103,502	109,782	119,900	131,314	146,573	162,056
Federal government	189,889	196,583	210,872	245,983	262,702	255,889
Appropriations	92,824	100,009	114,007	129,901	140,860	140,920
Unrestricted grants and contracts	6,829	7,115	7,260	12,039	10,999	11,393
Restricted grants and contracts [2]	90,236	89,459	89,606	104,043	110,843	103,576
Independent operations (FFRDC) [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	5,597	7,143	9,978	9,669	9,088	8,159
Appropriations	1,897	2,672	2,878	3,171	2,671	2,412
Unrestricted grants and contracts	934	610	1,153	768	1,743	1,668
Restricted grants and contracts	2,766	3,861	5,947	5,730	4,674	4,079
Local governments	764	839	574	1,612	1,167	897
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	25	4	41	267	26	41
Restricted grants and contracts	738	835	533	1,345	1,141	856
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	49,077	50,266	50,896	55,411	60,288	70,748
Unrestricted	28,941	29,365	34,238	36,630	39,528	43,049
Restricted	20,136	20,901	16,659	18,781	20,760	27,699
Endowment income	9,110	9,448	11,691	13,062	15,837	19,136
Unrestricted	7,348	7,774	9,684	10,074	12,414	15,110
Restricted	1,762	1,674	2,007	2,988	3,424	4,026
Sales and services	91,734	95,050	116,077	135,119	144,914	155,907
Educational activities	2,489	3,178	4,018	5,102	3,330	7,894
Auxiliary enterprises	48,536	52,701	56,047	61,885	72,706	70,525
Hospitals	40,708	39,171	56,012	68,131	68,878	77,488
Other sources	5,767	5,245	11,777	10,014	15,212	13,839
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	22.7	23.1	22.5	21.8	22.4	23.6
Federal government	41.7	41.4	39.7	40.8	40.1	37.3
Appropriations	20.4	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.5	20.5
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Restricted grants and contracts [2]	19.8	18.9	16.9	17.3	16.9	15.1
Independent operations (FFRDC) [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—
State governments	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2
Appropriations	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Local governments	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	10.3
Unrestricted	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.3
Restricted	4.4	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.0
Endowment income	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8
Unrestricted	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2
Restricted	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sales and services	20.1	20.0	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.7
Educational activities	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1
Auxiliary enterprises	10.7	11.1	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.3
Hospitals	8.9	8.3	10.5	11.3	10.5	11.3
Other sources	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.0

Table 51.—Current-fund revenue of historically black private colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$739,355**	**$809,750**	**$847,891**	**$853,183**	**$909,233**	**$966,933**
Tuition and fees	176,713	193,299	206,301	213,395	235,867	250,052
Federal government	247,475	264,302	273,636	269,039	261,955	272,337
Appropriations	151,917	157,906	164,215	156,357	149,872	151,037
Unrestricted grants and contracts	9,638	13,183	10,919	13,087	15,594	11,937
Restricted grants and contracts[2]	85,920	93,212	97,384	98,679	95,537	108,607
Independent operations (FFRDC)[3]	—	—	1,119	916	951	755
State governments	13,973	17,968	17,974	17,187	18,826	20,495
Appropriations	2,400	2,583	2,621	6,140	6,077	9,304
Unrestricted grants and contracts	4,147	6,148	6,742	1,853	3,393	543
Restricted grants and contracts	7,426	9,237	8,611	9,194	9,356	10,648
Local governments	2,108	448	709	1,424	1,944	3,304
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	200	—	128	338	357	1,134
Restricted grants and contracts	1,907	448	581	1,086	1,587	2,170
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	81,482	82,966	85,528	85,106	95,551	99,564
Unrestricted	52,472	51,123	53,655	51,439	59,811	62,181
Restricted	29,010	31,843	31,872	33,667	35,739	37,383
Endowment income	19,082	19,389	19,954	21,199	23,149	21,543
Unrestricted	15,127	14,699	15,292	16,196	17,906	16,859
Restricted	3,954	4,689	4,662	5,003	5,243	4,684
Sales and services	182,552	206,678	209,865	228,056	253,986	280,715
Educational activities	9,095	9,883	9,090	14,026	12,884	11,937
Auxiliary enterprises	76,423	80,280	82,428	81,310	83,471	89,773
Hospitals	97,034	116,515	118,348	132,720	157,631	179,005
Other sources	15,971	24,701	33,925	17,777	17,955	18,923
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	23.9	23.9	24.3	25.0	25.9	25.9
Federal government	33.5	32.6	32.3	31.5	28.8	28.2
Appropriations	20.5	19.5	19.4	18.3	16.5	15.6
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2
Restricted grants and contracts[2]	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	10.5	11.2
Independent operations (FFRDC)[3]	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
State governments	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Appropriations	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Local governments	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	[4]	—	[4]	[4]	[4]	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.3
Unrestricted	7.1	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.4
Restricted	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Endowment income	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
Unrestricted	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
Restricted	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Sales and services	24.7	25.5	24.8	26.7	27.9	29.0
Educational activities	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Auxiliary enterprises	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.3
Hospitals	13.1	14.4	14.0	15.6	17.3	18.5
Other sources	2.2	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.0	2.0

Table 51.—Current-fund revenue of historically black private colleges and universities, by source: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94[1]
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund revenue	**$1,093,324**	**$1,208,254**	**$1,220,815**	**$1,321,756**	**$1,480,440**	**$1,591,357**
Tuition and fees	284,400	321,228	356,577	392,966	429,881	463,105
Federal government	311,684	359,618	343,905	385,434	403,263	432,060
Appropriations	167,377	181,643	164,926	172,460	161,120	159,728
Unrestricted grants and contracts	13,844	16,022	16,378	18,784	21,119	22,224
Restricted grants and contracts[2]	129,787	161,374	162,033	188,227	219,797	249,669
Independent operations (FFRDC)[3]	676	579	568	5,964	1,227	439
State governments	25,292	27,020	28,541	31,120	34,007	45,616
Appropriations	11,377	8,670	11,021	11,009	13,522	11,481
Unrestricted grants and contracts	497	1,719	1,111	1,356	1,102	5,406
Restricted grants and contracts	13,419	16,631	16,410	18,755	19,383	28,729
Local governments	4,412	3,055	1,650	3,358	1,103	1,916
Appropriations	1,263	391	400	444	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	698	352	476	419	389	354
Restricted grants and contracts	2,452	2,312	774	2,495	714	1,562
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	114,803	115,926	131,317	136,967	139,816	160,138
Unrestricted	68,606	70,451	72,703	71,064	75,053	77,704
Restricted	46,197	45,474	58,614	65,903	64,763	82,434
Endowment income	25,379	29,011	26,844	27,169	27,582	25,896
Unrestricted	20,388	22,512	20,852	21,008	20,404	16,454
Restricted	4,991	6,499	5,992	6,161	7,178	9,442
Sales and services	308,358	331,054	307,444	317,185	419,780	435,405
Educational activities	13,134	13,391	11,695	11,510	39,006	38,999
Auxiliary enterprises	97,815	107,352	119,364	126,303	134,077	138,672
Hospitals	197,409	210,311	176,385	179,371	246,698	257,734
Other sources	18,995	21,343	24,537	27,557	25,007	27,220
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund revenue	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Tuition and fees	26.0	26.6	29.2	29.7	29.0	29.1
Federal government	28.5	29.8	28.2	29.2	27.2	27.2
Appropriations	15.3	15.0	13.5	13.0	10.9	10.0
Unrestricted grants and contracts	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Restricted grants and contracts[2]	11.9	13.4	13.3	14.2	14.8	15.7
Independent operations (FFRDC)[3]	0.1	0.0	—	0.5	0.1	(4)
State governments	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.9
Appropriations	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Unrestricted grants and contracts	(4)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Restricted grants and contracts	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8
Local governments	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Appropriations	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	—	—
Unrestricted grants and contracts	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Restricted grants and contracts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	(4)	(4)
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	10.5	9.6	10.8	10.4	9.4	10.1
Unrestricted	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.1	4.9
Restricted	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.2
Endowment income	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6
Unrestricted	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0
Restricted	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sales and services	28.2	27.4	25.2	24.0	28.4	27.4
Educational activities	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.5
Auxiliary enterprises	8.9	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.1	8.7
Hospitals	18.1	17.4	14.4	13.6	16.7	16.2
Other sources	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7

—Data not reported or not applicable.

[1] Preliminary data.

[2] Excludes Pell Grants. Federally supported student aid that is received through students is included under tuition and auxiliary enterprises.

[3] Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally-funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

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Table 52.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$972,907**	**$1,055,314**	**$1,208,258**	**$1,353,055**	**$1,483,835**	**$1,564,966**
Educational and general expenditures	783,927	844,682	981,818	1,103,845	1,190,116	1,270,889
Instruction	302,782	328,163	379,298	411,852	446,664	481,448
Research	37,848	34,477	45,747	55,831	52,276	51,782
Public service	30,586	26,739	30,623	44,316	49,437	62,158
Academic support	66,122	73,523	85,355	92,219	94,666	108,176
Libraries	26,307	29,714	36,293	36,752	39,898	43,457
Student services	51,888	62,231	74,454	76,602	84,824	96,372
Institutional support	116,317	132,562	153,783	178,314	194,665	201,873
Operation and maintenance of plant	94,200	102,397	117,807	133,138	143,169	157,358
Scholarships and fellowships	74,881	74,746	78,864	97,208	100,563	98,295
From unrestricted funds	19,108	18,318	20,864	20,200	24,161	27,497
From restricted funds[3]	55,773	56,429	57,999	77,008	76,402	70,798
Mandatory transfers	9,303	9,844	15,887	14,366	23,852	13,428
Auxiliary enterprises	121,834	133,505	142,822	154,756	189,372	189,549
Mandatory transfers	11,246	11,253	11,119	10,717	10,072	14,135
Hospitals	67,145	77,127	83,619	94,454	104,346	104,528
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	44	—	39	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	80.6	80.0	81.3	81.6	80.2	81.2
Instruction	31.1	31.1	31.4	30.4	30.1	30.8
Research	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.3
Public service	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.0
Academic support	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.9
Libraries	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Student services	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.2
Institutional support	12.0	12.6	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.9
Operation and maintenance of plant	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	10.1
Scholarships and fellowships	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.3
From unrestricted funds	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8
From restricted funds[3]	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.7	5.1	4.5
Mandatory transfers	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.9
Auxiliary enterprises	12.5	12.7	11.8	11.4	12.8	12.1
Mandatory transfers	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Hospitals	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	(5)	—	(5)	—	—	—

Table 52.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1982–83 [1]	1983–84 [1]	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$1,664,136**	**$1,795,999**	**$1,927,200**	**$2,005,072**	**$2,101,461**	**$2,222,412**
Educational and general expenditures	1,340,274	1,449,502	1,545,897	1,618,900	1,709,592	1,812,838
Instruction	519,940	560,042	589,085	618,290	645,612	675,367
Research	54,715	62,362	76,454	85,282	94,719	103,661
Public service	61,299	60,842	58,613	60,475	62,586	70,476
Academic support	106,938	116,797	129,084	133,151	136,445	148,806
Libraries	45,993	49,793	54,739	54,876	46,395	55,663
Student services	103,081	111,001	119,178	122,732	135,006	140,080
Institutional support	219,179	247,542	268,058	271,587	303,275	312,112
Operation and maintenance of plant	168,777	181,034	191,822	200,994	203,229	214,353
Scholarships and fellowships	89,716	93,675	97,579	111,051	112,360	125,688
From unrestricted funds	30,208	34,363	36,257	46,764	48,522	54,666
From restricted funds [3]	59,508	59,312	61,322	64,287	63,837	71,022
Mandatory transfers	16,629	16,207	16,026	15,338	16,361	22,294
Auxiliary enterprises	200,369	211,760	232,514	235,935	227,436	233,986
Mandatory transfers	12,808	12,666	13,932	16,210	15,358	9,211
Hospitals	123,494	134,736	148,789	150,237	164,433	174,441
Mandatory transfers	1,034	258	24	342	582	77
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	—	—	—	1,147
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	132
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	80.5	80.7	80.2	80.7	81.4	81.6
Instruction	31.2	31.2	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.4
Research	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7
Public service	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Academic support	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7
Libraries	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5
Student services	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.3
Institutional support	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.5	14.4	14.0
Operation and maintenance of plant	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.6
Scholarships and fellowships	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.7
From unrestricted funds	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5
From restricted funds [3]	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2
Mandatory transfers	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Auxiliary enterprises	12.0	11.8	12.1	11.8	10.8	10.5
Mandatory transfers	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4
Hospitals	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.8
Mandatory transfers	0.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	(5)

Table 52.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1988–89[1]	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94[2]
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$2,427,762**	**$2,629,053**	**$2,784,249**	**$2,946,572**	**$3,184,303**	**$3,437,221**
Educational and general expenditures	1,977,391	2,143,282	2,315,128	2,455,814	2,612,086	2,828,784
Instruction	738,231	788,596	841,920	899,551	936,141	1,015,304
Research	111,084	121,911	134,645	159,575	171,114	190,418
Public service	77,801	88,475	98,932	107,228	151,118	173,956
Academic support	159,249	182,551	196,803	205,590	211,334	234,117
Libraries	62,560	67,480	59,215	68,130	63,686	64,087
Student services	146,595	156,228	170,659	182,472	192,748	208,666
Institutional support	349,350	377,418	397,589	409,371	421,328	448,928
Operation and maintenance of plant	229,806	239,440	257,394	265,404	273,364	281,715
Scholarships and fellowships	137,967	159,921	182,768	188,068	215,405	231,484
From unrestricted funds	61,863	75,475	90,993	92,759	104,665	112,425
From restricted funds[3]	76,104	84,446	91,775	95,308	110,740	119,059
Mandatory transfers	27,309	28,741	34,418	38,556	39,533	44,196
Auxiliary enterprises	257,183	277,930	291,913	312,597	322,274	352,928
Mandatory transfers	10,186	10,767	13,146	12,482	18,401	15,774
Hospitals	192,014	206,970	176,518	172,295	249,309	254,957
Mandatory transfers	—	—	52	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	1,174	870	690	5,866	633	553
Mandatory transfers	146	161	—	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	81.4	81.5	83.2	83.3	82.0	82.3
Instruction	30.4	30.0	30.2	30.5	29.4	29.5
Research	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.5
Public service	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.7	5.1
Academic support	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8
Libraries	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
Student services	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
Institutional support	14.4	14.4	14.3	13.9	13.2	13.1
Operation and maintenance of plant	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.2
Scholarships and fellowships	5.7	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.7
From unrestricted funds	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
From restricted funds[3]	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5
Mandatory transfers	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.3
Mandatory transfers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Hospitals	7.9	7.9	6.3	5.8	7.8	7.4
Mandatory transfers	—	—	(5)	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	(5)	(5)	(5)	0.2	(5)	(5)
Mandatory transfers	(5)	(5)	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Excludes Pell Grants.
[4] Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally-funded research and development centers (FFRDC).
[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 53.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black public colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$517,637**	**$576,337**	**$676,728**	**$752,577**	**$824,628**	**$871,253**
Educational and general expenditures	445,213	494,462	587,496	654,485	715,680	756,348
Instruction	178,111	197,277	239,906	262,407	284,402	302,720
Research	19,940	22,827	33,493	38,815	35,880	35,068
Public service	14,822	14,367	17,833	23,762	29,434	30,802
Academic support	42,026	48,185	57,081	61,024	62,244	68,561
Libraries	17,187	19,171	25,250	23,794	24,859	27,265
Student services	29,973	35,909	46,101	44,982	50,174	58,204
Institutional support	64,505	70,904	78,857	89,571	106,591	113,096
Operation and maintenance of plant	59,927	66,522	74,207	86,330	92,975	99,898
Scholarships and fellowships	32,654	32,752	31,855	41,808	39,939	42,655
From unrestricted funds	6,651	7,067	7,300	6,699	8,070	11,404
From restricted funds[3]	26,004	25,685	24,555	35,109	31,869	31,250
Mandatory transfers	3,253	5,719	8,164	5,785	14,042	5,344
Auxiliary enterprises	72,424	81,722	89,232	98,093	108,947	114,905
Mandatory transfers	6,655	7,001	7,262	6,836	9,638	7,759
Hospitals	—	153	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	86.0	85.8	86.8	87.0	86.8	86.8
Instruction	34.4	34.2	35.5	34.9	34.5	34.7
Research	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.0
Public service	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.5
Academic support	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.9
Libraries	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1
Student services	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.7
Institutional support	12.5	12.3	11.7	11.9	12.9	13.0
Operation and maintenance of plant	11.6	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.5
Scholarships and fellowships	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.6	4.8	4.9
From unrestricted funds	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3
From restricted funds[3]	5.0	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.9	3.6
Mandatory transfers	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.6
Auxiliary enterprises	14.0	14.2	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.2
Mandatory transfers	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9
Hospitals	—	([5])	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 53.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black public colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1982–83[1]	1983–84[1]	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$917,813**	**$1,000,106**	**$1,087,676**	**$1,142,327**	**$1,194,970**	**$1,272,692**
Educational and general expenditures	796,647	870,502	939,865	981,992	1,043,110	1,111,048
Instruction	331,906	356,608	380,496	400,323	420,347	442,765
Research	37,206	40,659	51,246	54,837	60,736	68,148
Public service	29,079	32,725	34,977	33,246	34,042	39,820
Academic support	66,618	74,359	83,772	87,931	92,099	100,425
Libraries	28,513	30,402	35,856	35,815	28,934	35,431
Student services	62,788	67,571	71,886	76,233	83,601	86,876
Institutional support	114,068	132,098	141,753	145,755	168,427	176,159
Operation and maintenance of plant	108,193	116,231	125,448	121,573	125,712	133,281
Scholarships and fellowships	40,576	42,214	40,912	54,217	49,647	57,102
From unrestricted funds	12,776	14,901	15,696	25,931	23,168	26,134
From restricted funds[3]	27,799	27,313	25,217	28,285	26,479	30,969
Mandatory transfers	6,214	8,036	9,394	7,878	8,501	6,471
Auxiliary enterprises	121,165	129,604	147,791	160,335	151,860	161,644
Mandatory transfers	7,391	6,437	7,509	10,271	7,570	6,897
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	86.8	87.0	86.4	86.0	87.3	87.3
Instruction	36.2	35.7	35.0	35.0	35.2	34.8
Research	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4
Public service	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1
Academic support	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
Libraries	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.8
Student services	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8
Institutional support	12.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	14.1	13.8
Operation and maintenance of plant	11.8	11.6	11.5	10.6	10.5	10.5
Scholarships and fellowships	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.5
From unrestricted funds	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.1
From restricted funds[3]	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4
Mandatory transfers	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
Auxiliary enterprises	13.2	13.0	13.6	14.0	12.7	12.7
Mandatory transfers	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 53.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black public colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1988–89[1]	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94[2]
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$1,372,712**	**$1,459,263**	**$1,583,616**	**$1,646,229**	**$1,737,859**	**$1,885,046**
Educational and general expenditures	1,197,327	1,270,476	1,385,041	1,435,993	1,518,390	1,638,582
Instruction	476,603	494,675	529,931	558,742	583,574	628,112
Research	67,180	73,807	78,399	89,722	97,552	109,782
Public service	44,094	46,106	54,287	59,076	66,151	69,769
Academic support	106,643	119,747	125,608	131,518	141,435	160,662
Libraries	40,286	43,402	40,897	42,690	44,681	47,350
Student services	94,596	98,411	105,664	108,828	115,338	124,598
Institutional support	196,802	209,964	226,560	225,120	234,849	248,927
Operation and maintenance of plant	141,149	141,469	156,750	159,422	165,059	172,781
Scholarships and fellowships	60,708	74,104	91,974	88,122	100,118	103,985
From unrestricted funds	29,076	36,608	46,854	45,048	50,745	52,487
From restricted funds[3]	31,632	37,496	45,120	43,073	49,372	51,498
Mandatory transfers	9,551	12,193	15,869	15,443	14,315	19,966
Auxiliary enterprises	175,385	188,786	198,575	210,236	219,469	246,464
Mandatory transfers	7,690	7,011	9,173	7,710	14,909	12,565
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	87.2	87.1	87.5	87.2	87.4	86.9
Instruction	34.7	33.9	33.5	33.9	33.6	33.3
Research	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8
Public service	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7
Academic support	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.5
Libraries	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Student services	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
Institutional support	14.3	14.4	14.3	13.7	13.5	13.2
Operation and maintenance of plant	10.3	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.2
Scholarships and fellowships	4.4	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.5
From unrestricted funds	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
From restricted funds[3]	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7
Mandatory transfers	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1
Auxiliary enterprises	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.8	12.6	13.1
Mandatory transfers	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Excludes Pell Grants.
[4] Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally-funded research and development centers (FFRDC).
[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 54.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black private colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94

Source	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$455,270**	**$478,977**	**$531,530**	**$600,478**	**$659,207**	**$693,713**
Educational and general expenditures	338,715	350,220	394,322	449,361	474,436	514,541
Instruction	124,671	130,886	139,392	149,446	162,263	178,727
Research	17,908	11,650	12,255	17,016	16,396	16,714
Public service	15,764	12,372	12,790	20,553	20,003	31,355
Academic support	24,096	25,337	28,274	31,195	32,422	39,616
Libraries	9,121	10,542	11,042	12,958	15,039	16,191
Student services	21,915	26,322	28,354	31,620	34,649	38,168
Institutional support	51,812	61,658	74,926	88,742	88,074	88,777
Operation and maintenance of plant	34,273	35,875	43,599	46,808	50,195	57,460
Scholarships and fellowships	42,227	41,994	47,009	55,400	60,624	55,640
From unrestricted funds	12,457	11,251	13,564	13,501	16,090	16,092
From restricted funds[3]	29,770	30,744	33,444	41,899	44,534	39,548
Mandatory transfers	6,050	4,125	7,723	8,581	9,810	8,084
Auxiliary enterprises	49,411	51,783	53,589	56,663	80,425	74,644
Mandatory transfers	4,591	4,252	3,857	3,880	435	6,376
Hospitals	67,145	76,973	83,619	94,454	104,346	104,528
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	44	—	39	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	74.4	73.1	74.2	74.8	72.0	74.2
Instruction	27.4	27.3	26.2	24.9	24.6	25.8
Research	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.4
Public service	3.5	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.0	4.5
Academic support	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.7
Libraries	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Student services	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5
Institutional support	11.4	12.9	14.1	14.8	13.4	12.8
Operation and maintenance of plant	7.5	7.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.3
Scholarships and fellowships	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.0
From unrestricted funds	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
From restricted funds[3]	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.8	5.7
Mandatory transfers	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
Auxiliary enterprises	10.9	10.8	10.1	9.4	12.2	10.8
Mandatory transfers	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9
Hospitals	14.7	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.1
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandatory transfers	(5)	—	(5)	—	—	—

Table 54.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black private colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$746,324**	**$795,893**	**$840,922**	**$863,734**	**$907,857**	**$949,720**
Educational and general expenditures	543,626	579,001	606,012	636,907	666,482	701,790
Instruction	188,034	203,434	208,589	217,967	225,266	232,602
Research	17,509	21,703	25,208	30,446	33,984	35,513
Public service	32,220	28,117	23,636	27,230	28,544	30,656
Academic support	40,320	42,437	45,312	45,220	44,346	48,381
Libraries	17,480	19,391	18,884	19,061	17,461	20,233
Student services	40,294	43,430	47,292	46,499	51,405	53,204
Institutional support	105,111	115,444	126,305	125,831	134,848	135,954
Operation and maintenance of plant	60,584	64,803	66,374	79,421	77,517	81,072
Scholarships and fellowships	49,140	51,461	56,666	56,834	62,713	68,586
From unrestricted funds	17,432	19,462	20,561	20,832	25,355	28,533
From restricted funds [3]	31,709	31,999	36,105	36,002	37,358	40,054
Mandatory transfers	10,415	8,172	6,632	7,460	7,860	15,823
Auxiliary enterprises	79,203	82,156	84,722	75,600	75,576	72,342
Mandatory transfers	5,416	6,229	6,423	5,939	7,788	2,315
Hospitals	123,494	134,736	148,789	150,237	164,433	174,441
Mandatory transfers	1,034	258	24	342	582	77
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	1,399	989	1,366	1,147
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	132
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	72.8	72.7	72.1	73.7	73.4	73.9
Instruction	25.2	25.6	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.5
Research	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7
Public service	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2
Academic support	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.1
Libraries	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1
Student services	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6
Institutional support	14.1	14.5	15.0	14.6	14.9	14.3
Operation and maintenance of plant	8.1	8.1	7.9	9.2	8.5	8.5
Scholarships and fellowships	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2
From unrestricted funds	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0
From restricted funds [3]	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Mandatory transfers	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.7
Auxiliary enterprises	10.6	10.3	10.1	8.8	8.3	7.6
Mandatory transfers	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2
Hospitals	16.5	16.9	17.7	17.4	18.1	18.4
Mandatory transfers	0.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	0.1	(5)
Independent operations (FFRDC) [4]	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mandatory transfers	—	—	—	—	—	(5)

Table 54.—Current-fund expenditures of historically black private colleges and universities, by purpose: 1976–77 to 1993–94—Continued

Source	1988–89[1]	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94[2]
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	In thousands of current dollars					
Total current-fund expenditures	**$1,055,050**	**$1,169,790**	**$1,200,633**	**$1,300,343**	**$1,446,444**	**$1,552,175**
Educational and general expenditures	780,064	872,806	930,087	1,019,821	1,093,697	1,190,201
Instruction	261,628	293,921	311,990	340,809	352,567	387,192
Research	43,903	48,103	56,246	69,853	73,562	80,636
Public service	33,707	42,370	44,645	48,152	84,967	104,188
Academic support	52,605	62,805	71,195	74,072	69,899	73,454
Libraries	22,275	24,079	18,318	25,441	19,005	16,737
Student services	51,998	57,817	64,995	73,644	77,410	84,068
Institutional support	152,548	167,454	171,029	184,251	186,480	200,001
Operation and maintenance of plant	88,657	97,971	100,644	105,981	108,305	108,933
Scholarships and fellowships	77,259	85,817	90,794	99,946	115,288	127,499
From unrestricted funds	32,787	38,867	44,139	47,711	53,920	59,938
From restricted funds[3]	44,472	46,950	46,655	52,235	61,368	67,561
Mandatory transfers	17,758	16,548	18,549	23,112	25,217	24,230
Auxiliary enterprises	81,798	89,144	93,337	102,361	102,805	106,464
Mandatory transfers	2,495	3,756	3,973	4,773	3,492	3,209
Hospitals	192,014	206,970	176,518	172,295	249,309	254,957
Mandatory transfers	—	—	52	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	1,174	870	690	5,866	633	553
Mandatory transfers	146	161	—	—	—	—
	Percentage distribution					
Total current-fund expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	73.9	74.6	77.5	78.4	75.6	76.7
Instruction	24.8	25.1	26.0	26.2	24.4	24.9
Research	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.2
Public service	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	5.9	6.7
Academic support	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.8	4.7
Libraries	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.1
Student services	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4
Institutional support	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.2	12.9	12.9
Operation and maintenance of plant	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5	7.0
Scholarships and fellowships	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2
From unrestricted funds	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9
From restricted funds[3]	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
Mandatory transfers	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Auxiliary enterprises	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.9
Mandatory transfers	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	18.2	17.7	14.7	13.2	17.2	16.4
Mandatory transfers	—	—	(5)	—	—	—
Independent operations (FFRDC)[4]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	(5)	(5)
Mandatory transfers	(5)	(5)	—	—	—	—

—Data not reported or not applicable.
[1] Revised from previously published data.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Excludes Pell Grants.
[4] Generally includes only those expenditures associated with major federally-funded research and development centers (FFRDC).
[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Guide to Sources
Sources and Comparability of Data

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys approximately 11,000 postsecondary institutions, including universities and colleges, as well as institutions offering technical and vocational education beyond the high school level. This survey, which began in 1986, replaced the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS).

IPEDS consists of eight integrated components that obtain information on who provides postsecondary education (institutions), who participates in it and completes it (students), what programs are offered and what programs are completed, and both the human and financial resources involved in the provision of institutionally based postsecondary education. Specifically, these components include: Institutional Characteristics, including instructional activity; Fall Enrollment, including age and residence; Enrollment in Occupationally Specific Programs; Completions; Finance; Staff; Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty; and Academic Libraries. The HEGIS survey system included the same survey components except it excluded the Enrollment in Occupationally Specific Programs survey.

The higher education portion of this survey is a census of accredited 2- and 4-year colleges. Prior to 1993, data from the technical and vocational institutions were collected through a sample survey. Beginning in 1993, all data are gathered in a census of all postsecondary institutions. The tabulations from IPEDS developed for this edition of the *HBCU* are based on lists of all institutions and are not subject to sampling errors.

Prior to the establishment of IPEDS in 1986, HEGIS acquired and maintained statistical data on the characteristics and operations of institutions of higher education. Implemented in 1966, HEGIS was an annual universe survey of institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education. These institutions were listed in NCES's *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities*.

The trend tables presented in this report draw on HEGIS and IPEDS surveys which solicited information concerning institutional characteristics, faculty salaries, finances, enrollment, and degrees. Since these surveys were distributed to all higher education institutions, the data presented are not subject to sampling error. However, they are subject to nonsampling error, the sources of which varied with the survey instrument. Information concerning the nonsampling error of the enrollment and degrees surveys draws extensively on the "HEGIS Post-Survey Validation Study" conducted in 1979.

Further information on IPEDS may be obtained from:

Roslyn A. Korb
Education Statistics Division
National Center for Education Statistics
555 New Jersey Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20208–5652

Institutional Characteristics

This survey provides the basis for the universe of institutions presented in the *Directory of Postsecondary Institutions*. The universe comprises institutions that met certain accreditation criteria and offered at least a 1-year program of college-level studies leading toward a degree. All of these institutions were certified as eligible by the U.S. Department of Education's Division of Eligibility and Agency Evaluation. The survey collects basic information necessary to classify the institutions including control, level, and kinds of programs; information on tuition, fees, and room and board charges; and unduplicated full-year enrollment counts and instructional activity.

Fall Enrollment

This survey has been part of the HEGIS and IPEDS series since 1966. The enrollment survey response rate is relatively high; the 1994 response rate was 95.7 percent. Major sources of nonsampling error for this survey as identified in the 1979 report were classification problems, the unavailability of needed data, interpretation of definitions, the survey due date, and operational errors. Of these, the classification of students appears to have been the main source of error. Institutions had problems in correctly classifying first-time freshmen and other first-time students for both full-time and part-time categories. These problems occurred most often at 2-year institutions (private and public) and private 4-year institutions. In the 1977–78 HEGIS validation studies, the classification problem led to an estimated overcount

of 11,000 full-time students and an undercount of 19,000 part-time students. Although the ratio of error to the grand total was quite small (less than 1 percent), the percentage of errors was as high as 5 percent for detailed student levels and even higher at certain aggregation levels.

Beginning with fall 1986, the survey system was redesigned with the introduction of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) (see above). The IPEDS system comprises all postsecondary institutions, but also maintains comparability with earlier surveys by allowing HEGIS institutions to be tabulated separately. The survey allows (in alternating years) for the collection of age and residence data.

Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty

This institutional survey has been conducted for most years from 1966–67 to 1994–95, and annually since 1989–90. Although the survey form changed a number of times during those years, only comparable data are presented in this report.

Between 1966–67 and 1985–86 this survey differed from other HEGIS surveys in that imputations were not made for nonrespondents. Thus, there is some possibility that the salary averages presented in this report may differ from the results of a complete enumeration of all colleges and universities. Beginning with the surveys for 1987–88, the IPEDS data tabulation procedures included imputations for survey nonrespondents. The response rate for the 1994–95 survey was 94.7 percent for higher education institutions. Because of the higher response rate for public colleges, it is probable that the public colleges' salary data are more accurate than the data for private colleges. Although data from these surveys are not subject to sampling error, sources of nonsampling error may include computational errors and misclassification in reporting and processing. NCES reviews individual colleges' data for internal and longitudinal consistency and contacts the colleges to check inconsistent data.

Completions

This survey was part of the HEGIS series throughout its existence. However, the degree classification taxonomy was revised in 1970–71, 1982–83, and 1991–92. Collection of degree data has been maintained through the IPEDS system.

Though information from survey years 1970–71 through 1981–82 is directly comparable, care must be taken if information before or after that period is included in any comparison. Degrees-conferred trend tables arranged by the 1991–92 classification are included in the *HBCU* to provide consistent data from 1970–71 to 1993–94. The nonresponse rate did not appear to be a significant source of nonsampling error for this survey. The return rate over the years has been high, with the higher education response rate for the 1993–94 survey at 97.3 percent. The overall response rate including the noncollegiate institutions is 83.2 percent. Because of the high return rate for the institutions of higher education, nonsampling error caused by imputation is also minimal.

The major sources of nonsampling error for this survey were differences between the NCES program taxonomy and taxonomies used by the colleges, classification of double majors, operational problems, and survey timing. In the 1979 HEGIS validation study, these sources of nonsampling contributed to an error rate of 0.3 percent overreporting of bachelor's degrees and 1.3 percent overreporting of master's degrees. The differences, however, varied greatly among fields. Over 50 percent of the fields selected for the validation study had no errors identified. Categories of fields that had large differences were business and management, education, engineering, letters, and psychology. It was also shown that differences in proportion to the published figures were less than 1 percent for most of the selected fields that had some errors. Exceptions to these were: master's and Ph.D. programs in labor and industrial relations (20 percent and 8 percent); bachelor's and master's programs in art education (3 percent and 4 percent); bachelor's and Ph.D. programs in business and commerce (5 percent and 9 percent); master's programs in philosophy (8 percent); and Ph.D. programs in psychology (11 percent).

Financial Statistics

This survey was part of the HEGIS series and has been continued under the IPEDS system. Changes were made in the financial survey instruments in fiscal years (FY) 1976, 1982, and 1987. The FY 76 survey instrument contained numerous revisions to earlier survey forms and made direct comparisons of line items very difficult. Beginning in FY 82, Pell Grant data were collected in the categories of federal restricted grants and contracts revenues and in restricted scholarships and fellowships expenditures. The introduction of IPEDS in the FY 87 survey included several important changes to the survey instrument and data processing procedures. While these changes were significant, considerable effort has been made to present only comparable information on trends in this report and to note inconsistencies. Finance tables for this publication have been adjusted by subtracting the largely duplicative Pell Grant amounts from the later data to maintain comparability with pre-FY 82 data.

Possible sources of nonsampling error in the financial statistics include nonresponse, imputation, and

misclassification. The response rate has been about 85 to 90 percent for most of the years reported. The response rate for the FY 1994 survey was 94.8 percent.

Two general methods of imputation were used in HEGIS. If the prior year's data were available for a nonresponding institution, these data were inflated using the Higher Education Price Index and adjusted according to changes in enrollments. If no previous year's data were available, current data were used from peer institutions selected for location (state or region), control, level, and enrollment size of institution. In most cases estimates for nonreporting institutions in IPEDS were made using data from peer institutions.

Beginning with FY 87, the IPEDS survey system included all postsecondary institutions, but maintained comparability with earlier surveys by allowing 2- and 4-year HEGIS institutions to be tabulated separately. The finance data tabulated for this publication reflect totals for the HEGIS or higher education institutions only. For FY 87 through FY 94, in order to maintain comparability with the historical time series of HEGIS institutions, data were combined from two of the three different survey forms that make up the IPEDS survey system. The vast majority of the data were tabulated from Form 1, which was used to collect information from public and private nonprofit 2- and 4-year colleges. Form 2, a condensed form, was used to gather data for the 2-year proprietary institutions. Because of the differences in the data requested on the two forms, several assumptions were made about the Form 2 reports so that their figures could be included in the institutions of higher education totals.

In IPEDS, the Form 2 institutions were not asked to separate appropriations from grants and contracts, nor state from local sources of funding. For the Form 2 institutions, all the federal revenues were assumed to be federal grants and contracts and all of the state and local revenues were assumed to be restricted state grants and contracts. All other Form 2 sources of revenue, except for tuition and fees and for sales and services of educational activities, were included under "other." Similar adjustments were made to the expenditure accounts. The Form 2 institutions reported expenditures for instruction and for scholarships and fellowships only. All other educational and general expenditures were allocated to academic support.

To reduce reporting error, NCES uses national standards for reporting finance statistics. These standards are contained in *College and University Business Administration: Administrative Services (1974 Edition),* and the *Financial Accounting and Reporting Manual for Higher Education (1990 Education),* published by the National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Audits of Colleges and Universities* (as amended August 31, 1974), by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; and *HEGIS Financial Reporting Guide (1980),* by NCES. Wherever possible, definitions and formats in the survey form are consistent with those in these four accounting texts.

Staff

The fall staff data presented in this publication were collected by NCES, through the IPEDS system, which collected data from postsecondary institutions, including all 2- and 4-year higher education institutions. The NCES collects staff data biennially in odd numbered years in institutions of postsecondary education.

The IPEDS "Fall Staff" questionnaires were mailed out by NCES; the respondents reported the number of employees in their institution as of January 15, 1994. The "Fall Staff"questionnaires were mailed out by NCES between October and November 1993; the respondents reported the employment statistics in their institution that cover the payroll period closest to October 1 of the survey year.

The "Fall Staff" survey had an overall response rate of 87.2 percent. The response rate for higher education institutions was 92.2 percent.

Methodology

The preparation of this report required examination of detailed data from some relatively small institutions. For purposes of this particular report, a number of adjustments were made to the data on the tape to enable accurate comparisons of trends for very small levels of aggregations. There were several types of problems including missing data and improper reporting. The following notes describe general categories of information from the survey data tape that were adjusted and how the adjustments were computed.

Enrollment

1984

Several institutions had missing race/ethnicity data. New data were estimated by averaging racial/ethnic distributions for 1982 and 1986. Since Central State was also missing 1986 data, 1984 data were estimated by applying the 1980 to 1982 growth rate to the 1984 data. The adjusted data were verified by calling the institutions. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Paine College, Georgia;
Tougaloo College, Mississippi;
Central State University, Ohio;
Allen University, South Carolina;
Fisk University, Tennessee.

1986

Several institutions had missing race/ethnicity data. New data were estimated by averaging racial/ethnic distributions for 1984 and 1988. The adjusted data were verified by calling the institutions. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Spelman College, Georgia;
Central State University, Ohio;
Morristown College, Tennessee;
Jarvis Christian College, Texas;
Wiley College, Texas.

1987

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each institution was called to obtain actual enrollment data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Edward Waters College, Florida;
Florida Memorial College;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1988

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each institution was called to obtain actual enrollment data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Florida Memorial College;
Clark College, Georgia;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1989

Several institutions had underreported or missing data. Each school was called to obtain actual enrollment data. In addition, Clark College and Atlanta University in Georgia were reported as two separate schools with Clark College underreporting. These two schools merged July 1, 1989, and became one school, Clark Atlanta University. Appropriate comparative enrollment data were obtained from the new institution. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Florida Memorial College;
Atlanta University, Georgia;
Clark College, Georgia;
Morris Brown College, Georgia;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi;
Voorhees College, South Carolina;
Meharry Medical College, Tennessee.

1990

Several institutions had not reported data. NCES estimated data for these schools by comparing 1988 and 1989 data, except for Hinds Community College—school was called to get actual data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Philander Smith, Arkansas
Edward Waters College, Florida
Florida Memorial College;

Morris Brown College, Georgia;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi;
Barber Scotia, North Carolina
Allen University, South Carolina
Hampton University, Virginia

1991

Several institutions had not reported data. NCES estimated data for these schools by comparing 1989 and 1990 data, except for Hinds Community College—school was called to get actual data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Edward Waters College, Florida
Hinds Community College, Mississippi
Allen University, South Carolina
Claflin College, South Carolina
Paul Quinn College, Texas
Texas College, Texas

1992

Several institutions had not reported data. NCES estimated data for these schools by comparing 1999 and 1991 data, except for Hinds Community College—school was called to get actual data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Trenholm State Technical College, Alabama
Morris Brown College, Georgia
Hinds Community College, Mississippi
LeMoyne-Owen College, Tennessee

1993

Several institutions had not reported data. NCES estimated data for these schools by comparing 1991 and 1992 data, except for Hinds Community College—this school was called to get actual data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Morris Brown College, Georgia
Spelman College, Georgia
Hinds Community College, Mississippi

1994

Several institutions had not reported data. NCES estimated data for these schools by comparing 1992 and 1993 data, except for Hinds Community College—this school was called to get actual data. The following institutions were affected by these adjustments:

Edward Waters College, Georgia
Paine College, Georgia
Hinds Community College, Mississippi

Degrees

1982–83

Several institutions did not report degree data and no adjustments were made for this survey nonresponse. The following institutions had missing data:

Selma University, Alabama;
Arkansas Baptist College;
Shorter College, Arkansas;
Morristown College, Tennessee.

1983–84

One institution did not report degree data and no adjustments were made for this survey nonresponse. The following institution had missing data:

Morristown College, Tennessee.

1984–85

Several institutions did not report degree data and no adjustments were made for this survey nonresponse. The following institutions had missing data:

Philander Smith College, Arkansas;
Florida Memorial College;
Lewis College of Business, Michigan;
Prentiss Institute, Mississippi;
Central State University, Ohio;
Allen University, South Carolina.

1986–87

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. The following institution was affected:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1987–88

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. The following institution was adjusted:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1988–89

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. One institution (Texas Southern University) did not report race data and imputations were made for this institution by comparing the race distribution for de-

grees in 1986–87. Two other institutions did not report data and were not adjusted, because their previous years' numbers were too small. The following institutions were affected by these data changes:

C.A. Fredd State College, Alabama;
Carver School, Alabama;
Hinds Community College, Mississippi;
Texas Southern University.

1989–90

One institution (Hinds Community College) did not report degree data, but provided information for this study. The following institution was adjusted:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi.

1990–91

Several institutions did not report degree data. NCES estimated these data for these institutions by comparing the previous year, except for Hinds Community College—this school was called to get actual data. The following institutions had adjustments:

Edward Waters College, Florida
Morehouse College, Georgia
Hinds Community College, Mississippi
Barber Scotia College, North Carolina
Allen University, South Carolina
Paul Quinn College, Texas

1991–92

Several institutions did not report degree data. NCES estimated these data for these institutions by comparing the previous year, except for Hinds Community College— school was called to get actual data. The following institutions had adjustments:

Howard University, District of Columbia
Hinds Community College, Mississippi
LeMoyne-Owen College, Tennessee

1992–93

Several institutions did not report degree data. NCES estimated these data for these institutions by comparing the previous year, except for Hinds Community College—this school was called to get actual data. The following institutions had adjustments:

Morris Brown College, Georgia
Paine College, Georgia
Hinds Community College, Mississippi

1993–94

All institutions reported degree data except Hinds Community College—this school was called to get actual data. The following institution had adjustments:

Hinds Community College, Mississippi

Finances

Tables in this report have footnotes on the schools for which data were imputed by NCES. These estimates were made by comparing the previous year.

Salaries

Tables in this report have footnotes on the schools for which data were imputed by NCES. These estimates were made by comparing the previous year.

Staff

Tables in this report have footnotes on the schools for which data were imputed by NCES. These estimates were made by comparing the previous year.

Definitions

Academic support This category of college expenditures includes expenditures for support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, or public service. Includes expenditures for libraries, galleries, audiovisual services, academic computing support, ancillary support, academic administration, personnel development, and course and curriculum development.

Appropriation (institutional revenues) An amount (other than a grant or contract) received from or made available to an institution through an act of a legislative body.

Associate degree A degree granted for the successful completion of a sub-baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least 2 years (or equivalent) of full-time college-level study. This includes degrees granted in a cooperative or work-study program.

Auxiliary enterprises This category includes those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

Bachelor's degree A degree granted for the successful completion of a baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least 4 years (or equivalent) of full-time college-level study. This includes degrees granted in a cooperative or work-study program.

Business Program of instruction that prepares individuals for a variety of activities in planning, organizing, directing, and controlling business office systems and procedures.

College A postsecondary school which offers general or liberal arts education, usually leading to an associate, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree. Junior colleges and community colleges are included under this terminology.

Constant dollars Dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) This price index measures the average change in the cost of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by consumers.

Current dollars Dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current-fund expenditures (higher education) Money spent to meet current operating costs, including salaries, wages, utilities, student services, public services, research libraries, scholarships and fellowships, auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. Excludes loans, capital expenditures, and investments.

Current-fund revenues (higher education) Money received during the current fiscal year from revenue which can be used to pay obligations currently due, and surpluses reappropriated for the current fiscal year.

Doctor's degree An earned degree carrying the title of Doctor. The Doctor of Philosophy degree (Ph.D.) is the highest academic degree and requires mastery within a field of knowledge and demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. Other doctorates are awarded for fulfilling specialized requirements in professional fields, such as education (Ed.D.), musical arts (D.M.A.), business administration (D.B.A.), and engineering (D.Eng. or D.E.S.). Many doctor's degrees in academic and professional fields require an earned master's degree as a prerequisite. First-professional degrees, such as M.D. and D.D.S., are not included under this heading.

Educational and general expenditures The sum of current funds expenditures on instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, and awards from restricted and unrestricted funds.

Endowment A trust fund set aside to provide a perpetual source of revenue from the proceeds of the endowment investments. Endowment funds are often created by donations from benefactors of an institution, who may designate the use of the endowment revenue. Normally, institutions or their representatives manage the investments, but they are not per-

mitted to spend the endowment fund itself, only the proceeds from the investments. Typical uses of endowments would be an endowed chair for a particular department or for a scholarship fund. Endowment totals tabulated in this book also include funds functioning as endowments, such as funds left over from the previous year and placed with the endowment investments by the institution. These funds may be withdrawn by the institution and spent as current funds at any time. Endowments are evaluated by two different measures, book value and market value. Book value is the purchase price of the endowment investment. Market value is the current worth of the endowment investment. Thus, the book value of a stock held in an endowment fund would be the purchase price of the stock. The market value of the stock would be its selling price as of a given day.

Enrollment The total number of students registered in a given school unit at a given time, generally in the fall of a year.

Expenditures Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, which are presumed to benefit the current fiscal year. For institutions of higher education, these include current outlays plus capital outlays.

Federal sources Includes federal appropriations, grants, and contracts, and federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs). Federally subsidized student loans and Pell Grants are not included.

First-professional degree A degree that signifies both completion of the academic requirements for beginning practice in a given profession and a level of professional skill beyond that normally required for a bachelor's degree. This degree usually is based on a program requiring at least 2 academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least 6 academic years of work to complete the degree program, including both prior-required college work and the professional program itself. By NCES definition, first-professional degrees are awarded in the fields of dentistry (D.D.S or D.M.D.), medicine (M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D.Phar.), podiatric medicine (D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), law (J.D.), and theological professions (M.Div. or M.H.L.).

First-professional enrollment The number of students enrolled in a professional school or program which requires at least 2 years of academic college work for entrance and a total of at least 6 years for a degree. By NCES definition, first-professional enrollment includes only students in certain programs. See *First-professional degree* for a list of programs.

Full-time enrollment The number of students enrolled in higher education courses with total credit load equal to at least 75 percent of the normal full-time course load.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment For institutions of higher education, enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of part-time students as reported by institutions. In the absence of an equivalent reported by an institution, the FTE enrollment is estimated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

Full-time instructional faculty Those members of the instruction/research staff who are employed full time as defined by the institution, including faculty with released time for research and faculty on sabbatical leave. Full-time counts exclude faculty who are employed to teach less than two semesters, three quarters, two trimesters, or two 4-month sessions; replacements for faculty on sabbatical leave or those on leave without pay; faculty for preclinical and clinical medicine; faculty who are donating their services; faculty who are members of military organizations and paid on a different pay scale from civilian employees; academic officers, whose primary duties are administrative; and graduate students who assist in the instruction of courses.

Government appropriation An amount (other than a grant or contract) received from or made available to an institution through an act of a legislative body.

Government grant or contract Revenues from a government agency for a specific research project or other program.

Graduate enrollment The number of students who hold the bachelor's or first-professional degree, or the equivalent, and who are working towards a master's or doctor's degree. First-professional students are counted separately. These enrollment data measure those students who are registered at a particular time during the fall. At some institutions, graduate enrollment also includes students who are in postbaccalaureate classes but not in degree programs. Graduate enrollment includes all students in regular graduate programs and all students in postbaccalaureate classes but not in degree programs (unclassified postbaccalaureate students).

Graduation Formal recognition given an individual for the successful completion of a prescribed program of studies.

Higher education Study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating in an associate, baccalaureate, or higher degree.

Higher education institutions (traditional classification)

4-year institution An institution legally authorized to offer and offering at least a 4-year program of college-level studies wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree.

2-year institution An institution legally authorized to offer and offering at least a 2-year program of college-level studies which terminates in an associate degree or is principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree.

Higher Education Price Index A price index which measures average changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current-fund education and general expenditures (excluding expenditures for sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises).

Historically black colleges and universities Accredited institutions of higher education established prior to 1964 with the principal mission of educating black Americans. Federal regulations (20 USC 1061 (2)) allow for certain exceptions of the founding date.

Independent operations A group of self-supporting activities under control of a college or university. For purposes of financial surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, this category is composed principally of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC).

Institutional support The category of higher education expenditures that includes day-to-day operational support for colleges, excluding expenditures for physical plant operations. Examples of institutional support include general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and community relations.

Instruction That category including expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of higher education institutions and expenditures for departmental research and public service which are not separately budgeted. Includes expenditures for both credit and noncredit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Land-grant colleges The First Morrill Act of 1862 facilitated the establishment of colleges through grants of land or funds in lieu of land. The Second Morrill Act in 1890 provided for money grants and for the establishment of black land-grant colleges and universities in those states with dual systems of higher education.

Mandatory transfer A transfer of current funds that must be made in order to fulfill a binding legal obligation of the institution. Included under mandatory transfers are debt service provisions relating to academic and administrative buildings, including (1) amounts set aside for debt retirement and interest and (2) required provisions for renewal and replacement of buildings to the extent these are not financed from other funds.

Master's degree A degree awarded for successful completion of a program generally requiring 1 or 2 years of full-time college-level study beyond the bachelor's degree. One type of master's degree, including the Master of Arts degree, or M.A., and the Master of Science degree, or M.S., is awarded in the liberal arts and sciences for advanced scholarship in a subject field or discipline and demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. A second type of master's degree is awarded for the completion of a professionally oriented program, for example, an M.Ed. in education, an M.B.A. in business administration, an M.F.A. in fine arts, an M.M. in music, an M.S.W. in social work, and an M.P.A. in public administration. A third type of master's degree is awarded in professional fields for study beyond the first-professional degree, for example, the Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Master of Science in various medical specializations.

Nonresident alien A person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is in this country on a temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

Normal school A normal school was an institution which was engaged primarily in the preparation of teachers for positions in elementary and secondary schools. Prior to 1900, normal schools were often secondary schools with teacher training programs. During the early 20th century, normal schools gradually developed into higher education institutions.

Part-time enrollment The number of students enrolled in higher education courses with a total credit load less than 75 percent of the normal full-time credit load.

Postsecondary education The provision of formal instructional programs with a curriculum designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or equivalent. This includes programs of an academic, vocational, and continuing professional education purpose, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs.

Private institution An institution which is controlled by an individual or agency other than a state, a subdivision of a state, or the federal government, which is usually supported primarily by other than public funds, and the operation of whose program rests with other than publicly elected or appointed officials.

Public institution A school or institution controlled and operated by publicly elected or appointed officials and deriving its primary support from public funds.

Racial/ethnic group Classification indicating general racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification. These categories are in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below:

White A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

Black A person having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa.

Hispanic A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Asian or Pacific Islander A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Revenue All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Noncash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Salary The total amount regularly paid or stipulated to be paid to an individual, before deductions, for personal services rendered while on the payroll of a business or organization.

Sales and services Revenues derived from the sales of goods or services that are incidental to the conduct of instruction, research, or public service. Examples include film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products.

Scholarships and fellowships This category of college expenditures applies only to money given in the form of outright grants and trainee stipends to individuals enrolled in formal coursework, either for credit or not. Aid to students in the form of tuition or fee remissions is included. College Work-Study funds are excluded and are reported under the program in which the student is working. In the tabulations in this volume, Pell Grants are not included in this expenditure category.

Tuition and fees A payment or charge for instruction or compensation for services, privileges, or the use of equipment, books, or other goods.

Undergraduate students Students registered at an institution of higher education who are working in a program leading to a baccalaureate degree or other formal award below the baccalaureate, such as an associate degree.

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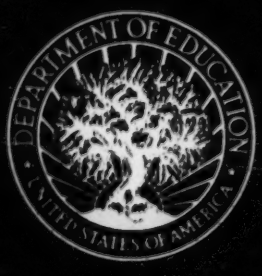

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